PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,307—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898.

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B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st May.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	J. P. Jephson	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	S. Webner	25th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
R.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
B.M.L. SHANNON	4352	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th "

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Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Andrich	4,351	13th July 1898.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

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S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bucreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 20th May, 1898.

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YARRA	4,235	Colspellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

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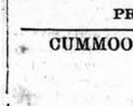

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Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
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Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

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Oil-Colours in Tubes.
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Moist Do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
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Easels.
Sketching Stools.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

S. S. "EDEN HALL"

ARRIVED 15TH MAY 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

THE Temperley Line S. S. "KIRKLEE," has ARRIVED from LONDON and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1898.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th June to 1st July, 1898, both days inclusive.

LAW.

WANTED a BARRISTER or SOLICITOR for conveyancing and Court work as Assistant in the Straits Settlements. Commencing Salary Dlrs. 150 per month. Address with copy testimonials.

LEX,
Care of Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Singapore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beautiful Italian Grey Hounds (miniature), nine months old. Also one English Grey Houad Pup. To be seen at their Auction Rooms.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS IN THE CITY WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED FOR DEMOLITION.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1898, at 2-30 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the undermentioned Dhobi Talao buildings, viz:—

Lot No. 1,	House No.	71-73,	2nd Marine Street.		
Do	2	do	63-65	do	do
Do	3	do	1,	1st Marine Cross Lane.	
Do	4	do	36-38,	at the junction of Trinity and 2nd Marine Street.	
Do	5	do	No 57-59,	2nd Marine Street	
Do	6	do	3,	1st Marine Cross Lane	
Do	7	do	two,	Dady Santook Lane	
Do	8	do	49	Passway, Dhobi Talao	
Do	9	do	64-66	do	do
Do	10	do	62	do	do
Do	11	do	60	do	do
Do	12	do	48	Charniwadi	do
Do	13	do	25	do	do
Do	14	do	21	do	do
Do	15	do	38	do	do
Do	16	do	39	do	do
Do	17	do	90	do	do
Do	18	do	98	do	do
Do	19	do	58	do	do
Do	20	do	89	do	do
Do	21	do	23	do	do

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1898.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY PAREL INSTITUTE. } PAREL { B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY PAREL INSTITUTE.

WEDNESDAY NEXT
WEDNESDAY NEXT } MAY 18TH.

(BY REQUEST)

MADAME L. DONELLIE'S OPERETTA AND MUSICAL COMEDY COY., WILL APPEAR IN

GRASS WIDOWS

AND

A GRAND VARIETY Programme

To be followed by

A SOCIAL DANCE.

Popular Prices. See Hand-bills in Circulation.

SATURDAY NEXT,
TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of UMMET UZZAHRU BEGUM (Lawful wife of Ahmad Ali Khan) late of Baghdad Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, (who died intestate at Baghdad on or about the 27th day of February, 1896, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 21st day of April, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Silas Meyer Moses of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, one of the Managers of the Firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of Bombay Merchants, and one of the duly constituted Attorneys of Ahmad Ali Khan, the widower and Sujjad Ali Khan and Ahmad Hasan Khan, the sons of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them shall obtain Letters of Administration of the said property and credits granted to them or any one or more of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Silas Meyer Moses on his behalf at their office at No. 2 Green Street ElphinstoneCircle within the Fort of Bombay in writing their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of June 1898 as after that date the said Silas Meyer Moses as such Admimstrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Ahmad Ali Khan and Sujjad Ali Khan and Ahmad Hasan Khan as the persons then entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1898.

R. S. BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT SHIKARPUR.

A LARGE SINGLE POLE Cawnpore Elgin Mills Tent bought four years ago but very little used, and is as good as new although it looks a little dirty.

It has two rooms with a door between them, each measuring 11 1-2 by 18 feet.

2 Verandahs 4 feet 6 inch each.
2 do 2 do 6 do do
Carpets, Ropes, Clucks and Curtains with Gunny bags, complete, bath room attached.

Price Moderate. For further particulars Apply to TYABJEE and Co. Karachi or Bombay, or Mr. Sawmulsing, Nazir, District Court, Shikarpur, (Sind).

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furbishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 1
Six Months..... " 15s

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorot Street, Whitefriar, London

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALER

Sold Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says — The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances on current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Manager Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

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Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,00,0 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20.....	Rs. 10 0 0
25.....	,, 11 0 8
30.....	,, 12 4 8
35.....	,, 13 12 0
40.....	,, 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

'ENGLISH PREMIUM'

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 9.33m., 9.19s. Low water, 3.56m., 3.13s.
Mr. Maneckji Patel's lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m., to-day.

A RUNAWAY PATIENT.—Bheedoo Raghoo, a Hindu lad, aged about fifteen years, who had been under treatment in the J. J. Hospital, absconded from that institution on the 13th instant.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—On Thursday evening, clouds rolled on and a heavy shower of rain fell here, accompanied by high wind and lightning. Over an inch was measured here and at Sihore. Reports of rain having fallen at Botad and Ranpur have reached here. It must have rained much in the neighbouring villages, as was evidenced by the flood in the Shetrunza River.

FIRE IN A HUT.—A fire broke out in a hut, belonging to the Union Mill, at Naigaum Road, on Sunday last. The hut was occupied by one Dermali Knya and four others. The Naigaum manual turned up and played on the flames, but owing to the combustible nature of the structure, the whole hut was completely razed to the ground before anything could be done. The outbreak is attributed to a spark from the fire-place, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 317.

MARRIAGE OF DR. ALEXANDER BRITTO.—A pretty wedding came off at Mazagon, yesterday morning, in the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, when Dr. Alexander Britto, a conspicuous member of the East Indian community of Bombay, was united to Miss Ernestine Soares. Both families being well known in Bombay, the wedding was numerously attended. Dr. Britto will be better remembered in public for his long association with plague operations in this city.

REPORTED THEFT AT MAZAGON.—Abdul Hoosein Mahomed Lathia, residing at Mazagon, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night his premises had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by making a hole in one of the walls, and silk, gold, and silver embroidered clothes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, carried away by the thieves. The police have arrested two Borahs, and succeeded in recovering the whole of the property from them.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....The Officers' Call .....Hamilton.
Overture .....Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck .....Suppe.
Selection .....The Geisha .....Sidney Jones.
Dance.....Old Tapestry .....Boggetti.
Fantasia.....The Golden Crest Colours .....Kilma.
Valse .....The Dancing Girl .....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the last month one horse and 9 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 2 horses and 61 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment, and 355 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 24 cartmen for overloading their carts, and 24 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrates.

MR. MANECKJI PATEL'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan PrasarakMandali, will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel, G.B.V.C., teacher in Indian History at the Fort High School. The topic selected for the evening is "The Mythic period of Indian History and the most striking aspects of Hindu civilization." As the lecturer has made a special study of Indian history, the lecture is expected to be highly interesting, and it is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, John A. De Souza, a butler, was charged by Mr. D. B. Green, proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, with theft of a bottle of whiskey. The complainant stated that, on Sunday night, when the rooms were being closed, the accused was seen using a towel in a suspicious manner. Mr. Green followed him to the kitchen, and found him in possession of a bottle of whiskey. The accused had been previously warned for similar offences, and this time, the complainant said, he had no other alternative but to hand him over to the police. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20.

THEFT OF TINS OF PAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Karson Dharsi with theft of forty-five tins of paint, valued at Rs. 80, the property of Tribowandas Dayal, carrying on business at Vadni Gaddi. It appeared from the evidence that the theft was committed about two months ago from the complainant's shop, and the police were duly informed about the matter. Last Sunday the accused was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, and on searching his person three tins of paint were discovered. The accused afterwards handed over the stolen property to the police. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Girgaum Back Road, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Doorgee, aged sixty years. The deceased had been employed as a labourer on the servants' quarters attached to the fire brigade station, at Gowalia Tank Road, and which are now in course of construction. About 2 o'clock, on the 2nd instant, she was standing on the scaffolding erected for the structure, when her foot slipped and she fell down, a distance of only five feet. She complained of pain in her left side and left thigh, but refused to go to hospital. She was treated at home with household remedies. Two days ago she had difficulty in breathing, and she died on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death from injury received by the fail was returned by the jury.

DISPUTE OVER MANGOES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chanda Sonoo, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Barnett with causing grievous hurt to one Bheeva Sheeva, a Hindu, residing in a chawl at Matharpakady Road, Mazagon. It appeared that complainant, on Sunday morning last, was proceeding along the Matharpakady Road, when accused met him. They had a quarrel over some mangoes, when the accused picked up a stick and assaulted the complainant. During the struggle the accused threw down the complainant, who sustained a simple fracture of the right arm. Complainant was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The accused was arrested. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant.

THEFT IN A PEHDI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Kalidin, a Purbia, was charged by Inspector Roberts with theft of currency notes and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 2,150, belonging to Mulukchand Amratlal, a shroff, having his pehai at Sonar Chawl. It appeared from evidence that on the morning of Friday last the accused, together with two other Purdasis, had been engaged by the complainant for the purpose of removing a clock from his shop. While they were doing so, the complainant went into an inner room to drink water, and taking advantage of his absence, the accused took away the notes and ornaments, which were wrapt up in an handkerchief. On his return the complainant found the things missing, and at once reported the matter to the police, who subsequently arrested the accused at Dadur. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATALLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rao Ranne, aged seventy-five years, a shore-walla, employed in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company, and residing in the company's stables at Colaba. About 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, deceased put his horse under a shower bath. There was another horse there, and the animals began to bite each other. Suddenly the deceased's horse turned round and kicked deceased on the abdomen, knocking him down on the ground. He was placed in a victoria and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he complained of severe pain in the abdomen, which on examination was found to be distended and tender. His condition gradually grew worse and he died on Sunday evening. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was peritonites, following the kick on the abdomen. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

THE SCHOOL BOYS AT THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—It will be remembered that on her Majesty the Queen-Empress Diamond Jubilee day in Bombay a procession of schoolboys of all the schools at Mandvie and some hundred other gentlemen of the locality was organized by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, and went to the Queen's statue at the Queen's Road, where the boys sang specially composed songs. A photograph of the scene was taken, and copies of the photograph sent to the Queen and Prince of Wales. The former was acknowledged at the time, and the Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has since written :—" Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W., 28th April, 1898. From Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc., Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; to Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Bombay. Sir,—I have had the honour of submitting your letter to the Prince of Wales, and I am desired by his Royal Highness, in reply, to express his acknowledgments to you for the copy of the photograph which you have transmitted to him.—I am, &c., Francis Knollys."

FALSE COMPLAINT.—Ashabi, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Pirkhan Lane, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that about twenty days ago, she entrusted a box, containing gold and silver ornaments and some clothes, valued at Rs. 619, to a woman, named Suckoo, for safe custody. The box was locked and the key retained by the complainant, who did not even show the contents to Suckoo. On the 9th instant, complainant opened the box, and found everything intact, but on the 12th idem, on opening it again, she said, she found property worth Rs. 277 missing therefrom. Upon an inquiry the police ascertained that the property did not belong to the complainant, but to her deceased sister, Bhajee, and as the latter's daughter and grand-daughter were continually asking for it, the complainant with a view to retain possession of it, made the above complaint, thinking that she whould not be called upon to account for the missing property. After further enquiries the police recovered property worth Rs. 115 from a woman named Rakhmee, whom complainant had given them for safe custody. It was also ascertained that complainant had instructed Rakhmee not to mention the matter to any one. Complainant subsequently stated that the ornaments recovered were all that had been missing and that the complaint was false.

BRUTAL MURDER BY A STEP-MOTHER.

BALIA NARAYEN, a Hindoo, residing at the 1st Lane Nowroji Hill, Dongree, reported to the police at 9 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, the 10th instant, that his daughter, named Ghitel, aged three years and a-half and wearing a silver neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 1-8, had been missing from her house since 5-30 p.m. the same day. At 10 o'clock on the following day the dead body of the child was found floating on the surface of the water in the Babulla Tank by one Babaji Janoo, who is in charge of the Tank, and as the neck ornament was found missing from her person, some suspicion was entertained as to the cause of the child's death. On the same day an inquiry was opened by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of the child at the Babulla Tauk Road, when after the evidence of the mother, Bhagee, was recorded, an adjournment was obtained by the police until yesterday, to prosecute further inquiries. The mother's evidence showed that on the afternoon of the day when the girl was found missing, deceased asked her for some food. The mother, who was then engaged in the cookroom, told her that she would get her meal as soon as it was ready. The girl then went out to play, and no trace of her could be obtained when searched for by the mother a few minutes after. The father returned home in the evening, and on being informed about the disappearance of Ghitti, he went out in search of her, but failing to find her, gave information to the police. The body of the child when removed from the tank had no marks of violence except a swelling on the left eyelid, which was blackened. After the coroner's enquiry had been adjourned, the police, under Superintendent Grennan, continued their inquiries, and ascertained that the father of the child has two wives, named Bajee and Bhagee, and that the deceased was the daughter of Balia, by his second wife, Bhagee. As Bajee, who is the first and lawful wife of Balia, has had no children, she was somewhat discarded by her husband, while the second wife (deceased's mother) had every attention and regard from Balia. This circumstance led the police to suspect Bajee of the deed, and she was taken into custody. On Friday evening last, Bajee made a certain statement, and pointed out to the police one Dhondiba Balaji, a mango seller, whom the police interviewed. The mango-seller stated that the woman, Bajee, accompanied by the deceased girl, came to where he was seated at the junction of Nowroji Hill and Dongree Street, and purchased from him a mango, which the woman gave to the deceased. Bajee then made a further statement, and took the police to a goldsmith's shop on Jail Road (south), where she had offered the necklace taken of the murdered child for sale. The goldsmith having refused to purchase the ornament, accused threw it into the street gutter at a short distance from the goldsmith's shop and close to a stable. She pointed out the spot where she had thrown the ornament after leaving the goldsmith's shop. The gutter or drain in the vicinity was then searched by the police, but the missing ornament could not be found. On the following morning, a coachman, named Mahomed Fydali, residing in the stable made known to the police the missing ornament, stating that he found it inside the stable door and close to the street gutter on the morning of the 11th idem. The ornament on being shown to the parents was identified by them and also by the goldsmith and his partner as the one offered them by the accused for sale on the evening of the 10th instant—the day on which the child was murdered by the accused. The goldsmith further stated that when accused came to the shop to dispose of the ornament she was alone. The accused stated that after giving the girl the mango purchased by her she took her to the tank, where she removed the ornament from her neck and then gave her a push. She fell in and was drowned. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged the accused Bajee before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with murder of the girl Ghitti. The case was remanded pending the result of the coroner's inquiry.

At the Esplanade Police Court, in the afternoon, Mr. Turner, the coroner, resumed the inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of the girl, Ghitti. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Myan attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The murderess was brought in police custody. At the outset the coroner read out to the prisoner the evidence of the deceased's mother recorded by him at the previous sitting and asked her if she wished to put any question to that witness. The prisoner replied that she had no question to ask the witness, but wished to make a statement. The coroner thereupon ordered the police officers and policemen to withdraw from the court. The prisoner then made a long statement, describing the indifferent manner in which she was treated by her husband, Balia Narayen, since her marriage with her about twelve years ago. She said she was neglected by him, was not provided with any clothes, and made to work as a labourer, while her rival, the second wife, received all attentions from him and was maintained by him out of her (prisoner's) earnings. The prisoner then described the way in which she had committed the deed.

After the evidence of a witness having been recorded, further inquiry was adjourned.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Tamarind Lane, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram being in the chair. The following report of the directors was taken as read and adopted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December 1897 together with the audited statements of accounts for the same period. It will be seen from the balance-sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 3,65,940-11-9, including the balance of Rs. 3,546-10-9 brought forward from last year's account. Bearing in mind the double calamity of plague and famine which overtook Sholapoor during the year under review, this result, the directors trust, will be considered highly satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum of Rs. 48,000 paid as an ad-interim dividend for the half-year which ended on the 30th June 1897, there remained Rs. 3,17,940-11-9, from which your directors have set aside the following sums :—Deterioration of building account Rs. 10,000, deterioration of machinery account Rs. 35,000, reserve fund account Rs. 1,25,000, reserve dividend fund account Rs. 10, 000, sprinklers account 10,000, electric light installation account Rs. 15,000,—total Rs. 2,61,000. From the available balance of Rs. 56,940-11-9 your directors recommend appropriating as under :—I. Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December last, at Rs. 60 per whole and Rs. 30 per half share, Rs. 48,000-0-0, II. Bonus to the employes of the company Rs. 5,000-0-0 Rs. 53,000-0-0, III. Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 3,940-11-9 ;—total Rs. 56,940-11-9. Owing to the strike of the operatives in Manchester last year, the spindle ordered out and referred to in the previous year's report have not yet arrived. Meanwhile one hundred additional looms together with their preparatory machinery have been ordered. The mill has now a complete electric installation, which the directors think will prove highly advantageous to the interests of the company. Sprinklers for better preservation of your property from fire have also been ordered. The mill and its contents including stock have been insured to date for Rs. 25,64,700. Your directors lately invited Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdass to join the board as a director. We trust you will confirm the nomination. Two of your directors retire by rotations, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were then passed giving effect to the different recommendations made in the report. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair a turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 53., Farringdon Road, London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	a1	0	14
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Kanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	2	
D	Khetwady	0	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	14
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2	1	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	1
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Not known	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	8
	Jail, Parel		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Nizampura		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	7	11	68
	Total plague deaths to date	29,827	25,820	
	Total same date last year	8	9	64

a from Bandra by road, removed to Maratha Hospital.

REMOVAL OF RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

The quarantine on outward passengers at Bandora has been removed by the Government, and the passengers from Bombay are now allowed to proceed on their journey without detention if they are found medically fit.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 3,110, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,291, making a total of 5,401 persons. Departures by sea 746, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,482, making a total of 3,228 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m., yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 1,826, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,381, making a total of 4,107 persons. Departures by sea 881, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,735, making a total of 3,616 persons.

PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATIONS.

The inoculations performed between 7th and 15th of May last at the different inoculation stations in Bombay were as follows :—At the Khosroo Lodge, 14 inoculations in 13 persons; Municipal Office, 18 inoculations in 13 persons; and No. 1 Pedder Road, 1 inoculation in 1 person. Total 33 inoculations in 27 persons. Inoculations done up to 7th May :—25,290 inoculations in 17,386 persons. Grand total :—25,323 inoculations in 17,413 persons.

Among the number quoted above there were in ocultations during :—

	Last week.	Total this year.
Brahmins	2	597
Jains	0	73
High caste	4	1,575
Low caste	6	1,744
Mussalmans	7	5,783
Parsees	6	5,834
Jews	0	134
European	0	87
Eurasian	0	27
Indians	2	816
Other nations	0	181
Unclassified Hindu	0	573
	27	17,413

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 13th and 14th instant was, respectively, three and nine, while on the same dates last year it was 12 and 13. The plague seems to select for its victims only the unInoculated from a large number of the inoculated residing in the same locality, the same street, and very often in the same house. Dead rats are found in almost all the houses in Vania Vad, and with the exception of two families who are under recent bereavement, all the Bunnias have left their houses and gone to the mandwas in the Dhowk left at their disposal by Mr. Khoobchand Dhurumchand, to whom it belongs. The staff employed for disinfecting houses being insufficient, and there being only one handpump in use, the work done every day does not extend beyond disinfecting the residences of the persons who fall victims to plague, leaving a number of houses where dead rats have made their appearance altogether unnoticed.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS

THE enterprising proprietors of the Great Western Hotel having brought their establishment to the forefront and assured its popularity are now about to venture upon a large scheme of extension. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. S. and M. N. Chandabhoy for a handsome block of sixty rooms affording accommodation for over a hundred persons. The block consists of five floors, while on top will be a spacious promenade. The rooms besides being prettily arranged, are like all others in the hotel, to be lofty and well ventilated. They will be laid with Mosaic tiles and furnished in the same handsome style as the present hotel. The sanitary arrangements are on the most modern plan. A sum of two and a-half lakhs is to be spent on the new wing, which it is expected will be completed within ten months. The work has already been commenced and active operations are in progress. The Great Western will certainly maintain its present enviable position among the hotels of the East.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the directors of Marcks and Company, Limited, for the year ending 28th February, to be presented at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the company convened for Thursday next :—

The thirteenth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1898, which the directors have the pleasure of submitting, must be considered satisfactory. The company's stock has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the acting manager, liberal allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 81,359 11-1, and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows :—Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 1,500; dividend at 15 per cent., free of income-tax, Rs. 60,000-0-0; managing director's commission on the above dividend, Rs. 6,000; reserve fund, Rs. 10,000; balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 3,859-11-1;—total Rs. 81,359-11-1. The dividend to be paid on and after Friday, the first July, 1898. Under section 91 of the articles of association of the company, one of the directors, Mr. G. Claridge, retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfree, the company's auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

NOT since the days of Colonel Fred Burnaby's famous ride to Khiva have we heard anything so sensational as the ride now being taken by Mr. Jefferson, an Englishman, who left Catford on the 16th ultimo, with the object of accomplishing a bicycle ride to Khiva, in his capacity of special commissioner for the *Cycle* to whose colums he will contribute his experiences somewhat in the way that Messrs. Fraser, Lunn, and Lowe are doing. He rides an eminently serviceable machine, painted a dull, stale colour all over—spokes and all. Mr. Jefferson is provided with the necessary passports from the Russian Government, though he has been told that the task he has set himself is almost impossible of execution.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After fully fourteen months I got a reply from the Corporation to my letters of 9th March, 1897, and subsequent dates *re* the insanitary condition of Bombay and suggesting practical steps to remedy it, in which the Municipal Secretary states that the Health Officer and the Drainage Engineer report that my papers are "interesting" and suggestions are "best," but as the latter are "often made in Municipal Reports or appeared in newspaper articles they need no special comment." The reply thereon from me is as under :—"I beg to thank the Corporation for your letter No. 1503 of the 13th instant. It is satisfactory to note that the Health Officer and the Drainage Engineer respectively admit the defective and insanitary condition of Bombay 'in regard to drainage and general sanitation,' and 'for matters of drainage and subsoil water' when they allege that suggestions similar to those made in my letters of 9th March, 1897, and of subsequent dates have been made by them in their past official reports, for which I should not hesitate to say that every credit is due to them, but I may at the same time state that I had no knowledge whatsoever of the said reports when I wrote the said letters which bear dates prior to those of the newspaper articles referred to by the Drainage Engineer. The reticence of both these officers as regards my statement that the insanitary condition of Bombay has chiefly been brought on by faulty drainage system, wrong house-connections, lack of proper supervision, indiscriminate filling up of wells, tanks, &c., situate at any levels, &c., evidently means that the faults did exist and were allowed to continue for years past without being properly remedied. It was highly regretting that the officers concerned either failed to take or did not press for the requisite steps to remove or remedy the defects in drainage and general sanitation, and dogmatically persisted in forcing upon the city their supposed good drainage system and faulty house-connections, which were utter failures and a curse to the public. I trust, sir, my letters had been properly discussed by the Corporation after the Commissioner's remarks on them in the interest of public health, which would have brought to light various facts which have brought about the cursed insanitary state of the "urbs prima in India." In my said letters I touched upon matters pertaining to the several departments, of the Municipality, viz, the health, drainage, water and building and road departments. The admission of the insanitary condition of Bombay by its own officers once more urges upon the Corporation the necessity of appointing a sanitary committee out of its own body."—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHA H. E. SUKHIA.

THE BARODA DISTURBANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The reports regarding the serious unrest threatening to develop into acts of open hostilities in one of the villages, called Viljapore, an outlying district in his Highness' dominions, seems to have been little more than a game of bluff. A party of troops armed and equipped as follows were sent, :—His Highness' 1st Battalion Infantry and two guns from the L. F. Battery, the former under Captain Janadan Sadashiv with Lieutenants Hardie and Divine, and the latter under Captain M. Bajee, who has just returned from the N.-W. Frontier, and last, but not least, a squadron of the 1st Lancers under Lieutenant Tukoo. The troops were under command of Colonel Wilcox with Lieutenant Nissen and Resaldar Baldeo Prasad on the Staff. How ridiculous it does seem that such an army should have been despatched and such unnecessary expenses incurred simply to quell a row caused by a handful of dissatisfied villagers. There is no doubt that a speedy settlement has been arrived at, not by the arrival of the valiant officers and men, but by the Durbar issuing a conciliatory proclamation stating that no enhancement of revenue would be demanded except in cases where land had been undermeasured. Now, it is not expected that the villagers will offer any resistance or opposition of any description to the State authorities. Still the gallant army is harassing the poor villagers simply to make a show that they have obtained the object of their mission. The disturbance was of a comparatively trifling nature from the beginning, and it is certain that had his Highness been present in Baroda at the time the troops were to be despatched he would never have consented to such a force going. Everybody is well aware that the villagers in these days are civilized and know what martial law is, but it is evident that some Baroda military genius is ignorant of this fact. He has perhaps reckoned upon the guns, &c., being useless as well as the men and despatched such a force; if so, he is deserving of credit for such feelings of humanity. The Baroda army is far from well equipped, and to cope with ordinary villagers would be a difficult task. It is time his Highness' Government looked into this matter. The army is not improved by the removal of efficient officers like Colonel F. Nissen and Captain Barker. Both these officers have been sent to the Police Department, and the sooner they return the better it will be for the army.—Yours, &c.,

C.

TRICKS ON TRAVELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My experience on some journeys to Poona and back within the last month may be of interest to some of your readers. On the 20th April I proceeded to Poona from Victoria Terminus, and on taking my ticket and booking my luggage, I asked for a bicycle ticket, for which I was charged 15 annas. On my return from Poona, on the 29th idem, I was refused a ticket for Byculla, although I was told the train would stop there, and on asking for an explanation was informed that under plague regulations no passengers could be booked to Byculla. I had no alternative but to take a ticket to Victoria Terminus. I was also informed that the charge for a bicycle to Bombay Esq; Poona was Rs. 2; all remonstrance and ultimate appeal to the station-master was without effect. I was politely informed that orders had been received at Poona not to book passengers to Byculla, and although the station staff knew that cycles were booked from Bombay for 15 annas they had received no instructions or tickets at that rate back to Bombay. On arrival at Byculla I was not allowed to alight, and was told that only European first-class passengers were allowed to alight there. I therefore had to go on to Victoria Terminus, being a second-class passenger; but, strange to say, on the arrival of the train at Victoria Terminus, the carriage doors were unlocked by the railway officials and every passenger alike was allowed to leave the train without let or hindrance. I was not asked to have my pulse examined. The plague authorities were conspicuous by their absence, and even my railway ticket was not asked for. I have it now as a memento of the occasion. My next journey to Poona was on the 8th instant, when I took a return ticket at Byculla station. I returned on the 10th, and on arrival at Byculla was permitted to alight without any objection whatever being raised. Again on the 12th I took Kirkee, being a single ticket from Victoria Terminus, and on my return the following day was refused at Kirkee a ticket for Byculla. I had no alternative but to take one for Victoria Terminus; but on arrival of the train at Byculla I was allowed to alight there without any objection whatever. Now, Sir, I would ask who is responsible for this state of affairs. The plague authorities are certainly not answerable for the G. I. P. R. excess charges on bicycles, but are they responsible for extra revenue made by the railway company out of passengers coming into Bombay!—Yours, &c.,

A. F. S.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended May 13th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	209	110
Karachi	307	480
Districts.		
Kaira	1	1
Surat	11	6
Thana	55	52
Satara	48	38
Kolaba	5	5
Ratnagari	5	8
Belgaum	45	33
Dharwar	...	1
Karachi	80	55
Hyderabad	1	...
Territories.		
Baroda	4	8
Kathiawar	1	1
Kolhapur	64	63
Cutch	54	35
Bhor	1	...
Total	1,191	895

The total mortality from plague in the Presidency to date is as follows :—

Deaths previously registered	86,386
" week ended May 13	896
	87,282

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure reduced to Sea Level.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation from Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·678	E	4	89·1	66·1	69	0·17	5·57	+1·2
Sirsa	29·660	SSW	3	91·3	70·3	61	0·05	2·93	+0·5
Delhi	29·657	WSW	7	96·2	75·4	35	0·02	3·54	+0·1
Agra	29·695	SW	3	100·9	76·4	56	—	3·04	+1·3
Cawnpore	29·642	WNW	7	104·4	79·6	38	—	1·57	...
Allahabad	29·649	WNW	10	104·1	79·8	48	—	2·39	+0·19
Jhansi	29·699	NW	5	103·1	81·7	28	—	2·25	+0·50
Jacobabad	29·698	Calm	3	96·0	69·8	38	0·05	0·67	−0·67
Karachi	29·788	WSW	12	93·4	80·0	72	...	0·43	−1·41
Jeypore	29·760	WNW	5	98·1	78·0	53	0·01	1·70	−0·11
Ajmere	29·741	SW	7	97·9	76·2	50	...	0·45	−1·17
Deesa	29·707	NW	10	100·9	78·5	59	...	1·03	+0·43
Ahmedabad	29·792	NW	3	103·3	81·6	56	...	0·76	...
Bhuj	29·798	W	14	99·3	74·9	63	...	0·13	−0·50
Rajkot	29·820	W	12	99·9	74·2	70	...	0·37	−0·23
Ghadechi	29·793	W	13	101·1	76·3	57	...	0·73	...
Veraval	29·833	W	9	86·6	75·3	75	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·737	ENE	6	101·8	77·6	44	...	0·72	−0·47
Indore	29·739	NW	3	101·1	74·1	54	...	0·56	−0·62
Deesa	29·701	WNW	5	99·8	77·6	45	...	1·46	−1·23
Jubulpore	29·672	W	3	102·0	74·1	26	...	3·59	+0·46
Hoshangabad	29·720	Calm	2	104·6	79·2	27	...	0·50	−1·71
Khandwa	29·755	WNW	9	105·2	83·1	42	...	0·09	−1·45
Raipur	29·663	Calm	3	101·4	81·5	24	...	1·71	+1·29
Nagpur	29·673	NNW	5	105·2	75·1	19	...	4·30	+0·87
Amraoti	29·696	NNW	11	105·3	78·8	41	...	0·77	−1·93
Akola	29·729	W	9	103·7	83·7	46	...	0·23	−2·03
Buldana	29·812	WSW	4	96·2	77·8	47	...	1·93	+1·22
Malegaon	29·781	WSW	10	98·9	77·1	72	...	0·19	−1·41
Basim	29·855	NW	12	91·3	80·6	64	...	0·33	−0·60
Poona	29·843	NW	14	100·5	79·9	55	...	1·35	−1·30
Ahmednagar	29·803	NNW	1	97·3	76·4	47	...	0·05	...
Aurangabad	29·822	WNW	9	99·4	74·7	50	0·08	0·17	...
Sholapur	29·816	NW	11	103·2	80·9	38	...	0·60	−2·61
Kalnagiri	29·851	NNW	11	91·9	75·9	61	...	0·92	−0·12

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

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PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scouts or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd Bombay and Poona.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

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A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

HAVING reported Reuter's latest news for this column under Saturday evening's date, we now append our usual weekly statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	35,000	31,000	35,000
" to U. Kingdom	37,000	21,000	20,000
" " Continent	36,000	41,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,210,000	6,515,000	5,045,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,498,000	2,908,000	2,0 6,000
" " to Continent do.	5,04 ,000	2,656,000	2,077,000
" Stock in the Ports	350,000	407,000	390,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, the 13th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,443,000	2,889,190	2,396,630
" " Surats	176,000	224,540	350,680

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,210,000	1,146,720	1,090,210
" London	3,000	5,000	5,000
American Afloat	120,000	83,030	80,500
East Indian	10,000	7,000	15,000
Total...	1,343,000	1,241,750	1,190,710
Price of Middling-Americans	3 9-16d.	4 5-32d.	4 11-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 15-32d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	11-16d.	29-32d.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 4,76,936
" " Branches	Dec.	" 61,486
Other "	Dec.	" 8,36,245
Government Securities	Inc.	" 23,551
Other authorised "	unchanged.	
Loans	Inc.	" 18,04,722
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 4,79 001
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,713
Cash	Dec.	" 23,21,155

The heavy withdrawals from Public Deposits, amounting at the Head Office to 4 3-4 lakhs, and 1-2 lakh at the Branches, and from Private Deposits to the extent of 8 1-4 lakhs, made a reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay of some 26 1-4 lakhs, at 103 3-4 lakhs (as disclosed by the Returtn issued to-day), compared with a decrease in the previous week of 4 3-4 lakhs, at some 130 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 4 3-4 lakhs less; while to Loans there was an addition of 18 lakhs; and Rupee Securities were 1-4 lakh more.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet to-day, and a small business has been done. Prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, "Good" Bhownugger being quoted at Rs. 147 per candy, May shipment; "Fully Good" Bengal at Rs. 142; and "Fine" Broach at Rs. 170 per candy. Shippers bought 850 bales, and the Mills 200 bales; total, 1,050 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are rather quieter, with prices slightly easier. Shippers are reported to be holding aloof.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,428	bales.
Wheat	78,120	cwts.
Linseed	7,888	"
Rapeseed	5,412	"
Gingellyseed	1,454	"
Poppyseed	1,994	"
Castorseed	5,154	"
Rice	2,418	"

FREIGHTS.—This market is reported to be dull to-day, without any business of importance passing.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Paper was offering, but the Banks were asking ful rates, and business was done to a fair extent for the mail, at the opening rate, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d. "
Francs	1·72 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with 93 5-8 quoted for Account for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 87, nominal, for Threes.

SHARES are utterly lifeless. Manockjee Petit Mill have advanced Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 7th May, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	May 7. Rs.	May 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,98,934	48,21,998
Do. do. at Branches	56,00,438	55,38,952
Other Deposits	3,01,30,838	2,92,94,593
Post Office	1,761	7,183
Credit Balances undrawn	16,38,551	17,55,588
Rs.	5,91,70,522	5,79,28,314
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,60,321	1,02,84,383
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,44,685	78,72,088
Loans do. do. do.	1,65,07,268	1,83,1?,020
Bills Discounted and purchased	72,78,793	67,99 797
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	29,870	30,433
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	1,17,331	1,19,050
Cash	1,29,93,588	1,03,72,433
Rs..	5,91,70,522	5,79,28 314

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur 3

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols 110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 1-4
Bar Silver 26 1-4

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Total week's sales of cotton	51,000	bales.
" " Surats	100	"
" Imports of cotton	217,000	"
" " Surats	Nil.	
" Stock of cotton	1,210	"
" " Surats	4,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 16.

German Mail steamer Gera, from Australia, arrived

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 10th instant, arrived at Aden on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 4 a. m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.
Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States.
Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher for offices in Italy, except those addressed "Bank of Italy" at Rome suspended.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted
Mozambique Lourenco-marques Section interrupted
Telegrams for Porto Rico subject to delay
Cable Lourenco Marques Durban interrupted

WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLUTTERBUCK—May 8, at Gorakhpur, N-W P, the wife of P H Clutterbuck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.
GREEN—May 12, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of H H Green, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FAIRRIE—May 11, at Miau Mir, Basil James Harold, the infant son of Surgeon-Lieutenant S H Fairrie, Army Medical Staff, aged two weeks.
HODDING—April 17, at sea, near Aden, Edward Spencer Carr Hodding, the dearly beloved son of Lieutenant and Mrs J S Hodding, 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry, aged 15 months.
STERNDALE—May 7, at Baintgoorie, Hugh Crawfuird Sterndale, aged 29, Manager of Baintgoorie Tea Estate.
WISE—May 10, of brain fever, at Palamcottah, William Henry Wise Missionary of the C M S, aged 34 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898.

THE total mortality of the City of Bombay yesterday was sixty-eight—practically normal. There is therefore good ground for hope that the end of May will see the end of this plague visitation. That being the case it would seem reasonable to rescind the regulations as to passes for persons leaving Bombay or coming to the city, and let people free to come and go without any formality of the kind. The issue of passes for some time past has been freed from the restrictions that were deemed necessary when the plague was at its height, and apprehensions were rife throughout the Mofussil that the disease would be again sown broadcast in up-country towns and villages by persons flying from Bombay, in too many instances taking with them the sick and the infected. Passes were in the first instance only available for persons going to and fro on urgent business. When the severity of the outbreak abated, passes were issued to persons wishing to travel on private business; matters still further improving they were given to people desirous of being present at marriage ceremonies. So things stand at present, and now that the plague is just disappearing, it is very rationally asked why the passes should not be abolished altogether. It was understood to be the desire and the intention of the Government that at the earliest moment all restrictions even when reduced to the lowest denomination should cease. The Plague Commissioner, Mr. Wingate, communicated with the district officers and the Native States with a view to ascertain how this return to normal conditions would be received. The replies showed only too clearly that people up-country would not receive it as a boon. Towns and villages have during the past two years suffered so severely by the importation of plague by emigrants from Bombay that they are fully determined to run no risk of the kind in the immediate future. Besides the heavy loss of life in Poona, Surat, and other important towns through the importation of plague cases the municipalities have been well-nigh ruined financially by the heavy cost of plague operations. They have not only spent all their own funds, but the loans obtained from Government, and they have no means of meeting further outlay. Cities like Ahmedabad and Broach that have so far escaped the scourge, understand perfectly well that the towns which have suffered were infected from Bombay. The inhabitants of all alike are quite determined to protect themselves by refusing to permit persons from Bombay to come amongst them unless they have either undergone ten days' quarantine, or are possessed of passes issued by a responsible authority to show that the visitors are free from infection. In default of either the people avow their intention to deal with intruders after their own fashion. A native of Bombay arriving in a Mofussil town where the instinct of self-preservation takes this form, might have cause to regret that he neglected to procure a pass before setting out on his journey.

These considerations, supplemented by others connected with the possibility of a new outbreak of plague after the rains, will probably lead to a reconsideration of the intention to abolish passes. But a good deal can be done to deprive them of a restrictive character and to simplify the procedure attending their issue, while at the same time guarding against the danger of personation or other abuse. We understand that as soon as the plague has completely subsided—and that point has been almost reached—a common cooly will be able to obtain a pass. At present passes are issued only at the Town Hall, an arrangement inconvenient to persons residing in the remoter parts of the Native Town. It is intended that as soon as other arrangements can be made the passes will be issued by the medical or other officer at the head of each district, to applicants residing in that district. This will enable statements to be readily verified, and ensure a better system of personal supervision than is possible under the existing system. The importance of having a complete machinery of the kind in operation against the possible recurrence of the plague a few months hence need not be pointed out. Quarantine had to be enforced in railway camps on well-nigh every traveller when all that could be predicated about the thousands of persons flying from plague was that, being in such wild alarm the probability was that the disease had come very near them, and that they might carry the infection over the country. In the Anand camp 100,000 persons were quarantined in the two years of plague. The number of plague cases found amongst them was 72. Had there been in existence machinery for sifting probable contacts from the rest, the number of the quarantined would have been very materially reduced, while the control of the dangerous element would have been more effective. With the number of plague cases in one day fallen to seven, it may seem over cautious to prepare the means of coping effectually with the disease if it should again return. But after the experience of the past year it would be in the highest degree imprudent to calculate on a final deliverance until we see what happens after the rains. What can be done now is to reduce to a practical minimum the inconvenience of protective measures necessary to reassure the people of the Mofussil while calling into existence an organisation that can deal on the instant with the first symptoms of recurrence. At the present time no traveller is detained in quarantine in any of the four railway camps. The only cases of temporary detention at railway stations are those of persons whose condition is such as to render their disinfection and that of their clothes and bedding advisable. A delay of three or four hours is all that is required for that measure of precaution. The end of May or the middle of June at latest will probably see the quarantine camps closed, we may hope for good.

THE effects of famine and plague upon the commerce of India were only partially felt during 1896-97, as the year had half run its course before these calamities appeared on the horizon. It was in the twelve months that closed on March 31st last that the full brunt of shock of declining trade was felt. In the current year the most potent of the two chief hindrances—famine—has been removed, and the export of food-stuffs is again very heavy. The figures for last year which have now been issued require to be compared with those of 1895-96, when normal conditions prevailed, in order to estimate the loss of trade caused in twelve months by our calamities. The total trade for the earlier year exclusive of treasure was 183 crores and that of last year 163 crores, the reduction being thus 20 crores of rupees. We were in fact brought back to a lower level than at any period during the previous eight years. In 1896-97 during the latter half of which the same obstacles to trade prevailed as last year the shrinkage over the figures of 1895-96 was eight crores. We may therefore put the loss of foreign trade due to famine and plague for the eighteen months during which there were serious obstacles to business at 28 crores or a loss of about ten per cent. Serious as this deduction is the country may on the whole congratulate itself that it passed through the ordeal so well, and that the contraction of business was not more serious. The figures clearly indicate that the expansion of our commerce that has been so marked during the last 20 years was only temporarily checked and there is every reason to hope that now normal conditions are re-established, the foreign mercantile trade will in the course of a few years reach a total of 200 crores. The transctions in treasure last year amounted to 2761 lakhs as against 1759 lakhs in 1895-96, but it would be misleading to include gold and silver in a calculation having for its object an estimate of the loss of commerce due to famine. The rush for silver last year when the idea gained currency that the Mints were to be reopened caused the great increase in imports of treasure.

The wheat export of the year amounted to 119,678 tons as compared with 95,527 tons in the previous year, but almost the whole of it was sent away during the last quarter, no less than 48,500 tons being shipped in the month of March. Trade was practically non-existent from November 1896 to the beginning of 1898. The exports in 1895-96 were half a million tons, so that the normal trade is four times greater than that of last year. The rice sent out of the country for foreign consumption was 1,337,000 tons as compared with 1,413,000 tons and 1,757,000 tons respectively in the two preceding years. But here again we find the closing months of the official year making up by leaps and bounds for the slackness of trade for the preceding months. The tea industry maintained its position but made no marked advanced on previous totals. The coffee export which owing to a scanty crop fell in 1896-97 to the lowest level known in recent years only partially recovered lost ground. Altogether the export of articles of food and drink were less in value than those of 1895-96 to the extent of over five crores of rupees or about five per cent. As prices ruled high especially for wheat, the shrinkage in the quantity exported was proportionately greater than in value. The opium export was reduced from 62,000 chests to 56,000 chests. The low exchange value of Chinese money as compared with our own rupee and the competition of the home-grown poppy are causing this trade to dwindle year by year. The price of Bengal opium Rs. 920 per chest is lower than it has been for many years, and that of Malwa Rs. 1,070, is also low. But these reduced rates do not arrest the decay of this once profitable export. The shipments of indigo had for three or four years been very brisk but during 1896-97, it went down to the level of five years ago. In other dyeing and tanning materials there were similar reductions. The export of oils of all kinds is comparatively small, but its upward tendency during the nineties was fully maintained in a year when most other products were sent away in smaller quantities. In hides and skins the exports were very large, the idea that at first prevailed as to their being possible sources of infection having been dissapated by the conclusions of the Venice Convention. In jute an average export was maintained, while in seeds there was a partial revival from the very low level of 1896-97, when the smallest exports for many years past took place. The total of 12¼ millions cwts for last year is not much more than half the quantity shipped in 1893-94. In raw cotton there was a very heavy drop—the total being 3¾ millions cwts as against 5½ millions in the previous year. The unprecedented level of Japanese indents in the previous year 1,498,000 cwt was not very seriously departed from, but the shipments via the Suez Canal were greatly curtailed owing to the excellent prospects and yield of the record American crop. Taking all the exports coming under the main head of "raw materials and unmanufactured articles" a total value of 37 crores 10 lakhs is reached, being 2½ crores less than in the previous year, and five crores less than in 1895-96.

The cotton twist and yarn exported was greater in quantity but smaller in value than in the two preceding years. It is an almost entirel Asiatic trade conducted with countries whose industrial advancement has not reached the stage at which they can deal with raw cotton themselves. The mills of Shanghai notwithstanding, the Chinese empire absorbed a larger quantity of twist and yarn than ever before. In piece-goods the export is not so exclusively Asiatic, Abyssinia and the Eastern Coast of Africa taking between them about one-third of the shipments. The sales for foreign consumption went down from 92½ million lbs. and 74½ million lbs. in the two previous years to 62½ millions. The principal reasen for this decline is the reduction of output from the mills for some three or four months last year consequent upon the plague scare. But taking the productions of the mills as a whole by putting yarn and piece goods together we have only a reduction in the value of exports of twenty lakhs and thirty-five lakhs over the two previous years respectively—a falling off that is not alarming in face of a trade aggregating well over eight crores of rupees per annum. The Japanese indents of yarn which were valued ten years ago at 98 lakhs of rupees, sunk last year to the insignificant value of Rs. 1,29,000. But in place of the business in yarn of ten years ago we ship the raw material to the Island Kingdom to an extent that makes the value of the trade more than three times that which is now almost extinct. The export of gunny bags and cloth and other articles manufactured from jute continues to steadily expand, and has been trebled in the last ten years. This is the chief item of export to the United States, that country buying gunny cloth and bags to the value of two crores of rupees. The small and unprogressive export of silk manufactures strikingly contrasts with the development of the trade in jute manufactures and is one of many indications that India's main strength in the commercial field lies in paying attention to the manufacture of coarse cloths and goods for the million, which do not require the touch and finish so sadly lacking in the work of the average Indian artizan. The shipments of wollen manufactures is progressive; the export consists mainly of coarse carpets, rugs and shawls. In dressed hides and skins the shipments were much smaller than in 1895-96, the record year. Altogether however the level of recent years was well maintained, in the value of articles manufactured and partly manufactured. The total was 20 crores 30 lakhs as compared with 10 lakhs less and four lakhs more in the two preceding years. Great as the losses were in some directions it is impossible to review the export trade of the country during a year of a combination of disasters unparalled in the experience of British rule in India, without feeling that the figures give cause for hopefulness as to the future. The retardation was not so large as might reasonably have been expected, and we are now recovering lost ground with remarkable rapidity.

THE Earl of Aberdeen has resigned the Governor-Generalship of Canada some four months before the term of five years for which he was appointed comes to a close. It was understood in 1893 that Lord Aberdeen agreed with some reluctance to nomination by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Lord Derby at Ottawa, but that he allowed his personal views to be subordinated to the desires of the great statesman to whom he has always been devotedly attached. He has been a successful Governor-General, and his period of office has witnessed a great strengthening of the bonds of affection between the Dominion and the Mother Country. It has also been marked by steady commercial expansion. The philanthropic instincts of Lord Aberdeen were illustrated in the warm personal interest he took in the movement for sending aid to the famine-stricken people of India last year. The result of his exertions was that a larger sum was raised in Canada towards the Famine Fund than in any other country outside Great Britain and India. Whatever may be the reasons for the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen they cannot include a desire for further service abroad, since the present Government does not suffer from the absence of a sufficient number of peers among its supporters which so embarassed the late Ministry when filling up appointments usually reserved for members of the Upper House. Two of Lord Aberdeen's predecessors, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Dufferin, came from the Government House at Ottawa to the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, but no such transfer is likely in the case of the retiring Governor-General of Canada, who is a good Liberal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarkable statements as to the aspect of foreign affairs have told on the price of Indian Government securities more than on Consols. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loans went down yesterday by one per cent., while rupee paper of the same interest value declined ½ per cent. The 4½ per cent. Sterling Loans dropped six annas. The effect of the speech in the Money Market would have been much greater, but for the feeling that personal ambition underlies the alarmist attitude of the Colonial Secretary, whose political career shows that he is never so happy as when public attention is centred upon his own utterances, and he is propounding striking and quite "unauthorised programmes," of social reform or of appeals to patriotism.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 8 p.m., on the 15th May, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light, on Friday next.

THE report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act was published last evening.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that the usual royal salutes be fired in all the cantonments in India where artillery are stationed on the 24th instant, the Queen-Empress's birthday.

THE cocoa-nut ceremonies in connection with the betrothal of Kumar Vijaysingbji, the son of Prince Samatsingbji of Palitana, to the daughter of the Chief of Rajkote, took place at the residence of the Prince, Cumballa Hill, yesterday. A deputation of upwards of thirty State officials, priests, and servants, came from Rajkote, bringing the gifts of the parents of the prospective bride, these included a valuable horse whose trapping wese entirely of silver, a handsome gold necklace set with jewels, a number of costly cloths, articles of Kutch silver, and the various small presents that are customarily given on these occasions. The ceremony was attended by a number of Prince Samatsingbji's personal friends, who watched with great interest the religious rites performed. A Band stationed at the entrance played selections of music and the compound was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Refreshments were hospitably provided for the guests, each one of whom was garlanded before leaving. Kumar Vijaysingbji is at present a student at Rajkote College, and is making satisfactory progress with his studies.

THE total traffic earnings on the North-Western Railway for the week ended April 30th, was Rs. 7,95,106, being an increase of Rs. 3,25,904 on the Rs. 7,95,106,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SPANISH FLEET.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Flying Squadron under Admiral Schley, which is in search of the Spanish fleet, has passed Charleston, and is proceeding to Key West.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

MAY 15.

The American warships at Manila have captured the Spanish Gunboat Callao while entering the harbour and being unaware that hostilities with America had commenced.

REPORTED SPANISH SUCCESS OFF HAVANA.

It is reported at Madrid that two Spanish cruisers off Havana attacked five American auxiliary cruisers and seriously damaged one and compelled the others to retire.

THE SUGGESTED ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

INDIGNATION IN SPAIN.

The suggestion for an Anglo-American alliance, made in Mr. Chamberlain's speech, has aroused indignation in Spain, and it is stated that the Spanish Government calls the attention of the European Powers to the danger such an alliance would be to Continental interests.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH WARMLY APPROVED IN AMERICA.

MAY 16.

The American press generally gives a warm approval to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, and cordially welcomes a better understanding and a prospective alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

THE REBELLION IN SIERRA LEONE.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Advices from Sierra Leone state that fighting has taken place between the troops and rebels in the Hinterland, in which the rebels were defeated with heavy loss.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., to-day.

THE COMING MONSOON.

PROSPECTS FAVOURABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Telegrams from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mauritius have reached the Meteorological Department giving a summary of the weather in those islands for the past week. They indicate that the monsoon has not yet crossed the Indian Ocean. The barometer is still standing higher than normal in all three observatories. In Mauritius, however, which the monsoon would be expected to reach first, the barometer is rising rapidly. The wind is strong from the right quarter, and heavy rain has been falling, which all points to the monsoon's approach. In this case the rains should burst in Ceylon about the 25th instant, which is the normal date. Conditions in India, however, have become less favourable for the advance into the Peninsula. Snow, which fell in the Himalayas last week, has produced a strong north-westerly wind right across India. Pressure, too, in Northern India has risen, and its distribution, which is now comparatively high in the Punjab and low in Bengal, when taken in conjunction with the rain which has been falling in Burma, are thought to point to some danger of the monsoon's being drawn up the Bay of Bengal instead of advancing, as it should, in the first instance, across the coast from the Arabian Sea. There is yet time, however, for these unfavorable conditions to change before the monsoon reaches Ceylon; in which case the prospects may again become favourable.

FRONTIER NEWS.

REPORTED WAZIRI RAID.

News has reached Quetta of a Waziri raid into the Zhob Valley, between Girdas and Khuniburg. Two Zhob sowars are reported to be killed and their arms carried off. Further particulars are awaited.

A telegram, dated Khar, 15th instant, says a private of the Buffs died here last night of enteric. No news has yet been received of the arrival of the Chitral Reliefs. Heavy rain has fallen in the Swat Valley.

RIFLE THIEVES ABOUT THE CAMP.

LAHORE, MAY 16.

At Lundi Kotal, on the night of the 14th instant, four shots were fired into the camp of the 2-1st Gurkhas by budmashes. No damage was done. One of the rifles used was a Lee-Metford, probably the one stolen lately from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, as a Lee-Metford case was found twenty yards from the perimeter of the camp and a Lee-Metford bullet in camp having gone through three tents.

Last night, another attempt to shoot at the sentries was made again at Lundi Cotal. This time the rifle thief fired upon two sentries of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry just before midnight, as they met on the beats, from a wall of the bridge on the new road, 150 yards off. The bullet passed through the wall of the tent, tearing the fly on the far side. Each sentry returned the fire.

Telegraph were between Lundi Kotal and Ali Musjid was but last night, also two picquet shelters near Mickni Kandas were burnt down by budmashes, no traces of whom have yet been discovered.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The daily death-rate as compared with the average shown in the Muncipal return is showing an increase. There were sixty deaths from all causes in various wards on Saturday, and fifty on Sunday. The wards Nos. 8, 13, and 19 showed an abnormal daily death-rate on Saturday and Sunday. Ward No. 8 again stood at the head of the list, so far as deaths from all causes were concerned; as regards plague returns there was one case of seizure in ward No. 10, and a death in ward No. 7. The weather during the last week has been threatening, especially during the evening. The reason for directing attention to this is that while especially dry weather is considered to lower the mortality of plague cases there is a tendency to rise during the rains. However that may be, the municipal returns for Sunday show that, considering that, everyone was congratulating himself on the gradual disappearance of the pestilence, a very sensible rise in the reported number of plague cases has taken place. The number of cases reported on Sunday was six; of which three proved fatal. Of the seizures one occurred in ward No. 4, two in ward No. 8, one in ward No. 10, and one each in wards Nos. 13 and 14. Both the cases in wards No. 8 proved fatal, as well as a case in ward No. 13.

The total number of seizures up to Sunday were sixty; and deaths forty-one.

Two suspected cases were reported to Dr. Cook from Ward No. 13, Market Street Quarter, but no report of these cases has yet been received.

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The season has arrived at the stage where even pretty Mrs. Slazenger, who gets the right players together at tennis, has to send out her invitations three weeks in advance, so full are the engagement books and so much going on. Teas, and tennis and picnics and dinners are in full swing, where the hill captain is in his element, and one sees the process of his development from mere Smith, who came up from the plains last month, ignorant of his possibilities, into the gorgeous being that selects the ladies he will ride with round Jakko, and where the busy official shakes off the mustiness of his files, and discourses with equal fluency of fans and currency. Of dancing there has not been much as yet, the recent death of the dowager Countess of Elgin necessarily postponing the very generous hospitality of Viceregal Lodge, but invitations are out for a United Service Club dance, which takes place on 20th, also for the dance which some of the residents of the Grand Hotel are giving on 27th while the date of the State Ball has been fixed, and, there is a talk of the resuscitation of assemblies at the Town Hall.

At Annandale, where the Viceroy's staff have hospitably recommenced the afternoon teas, which formed such an attractive feature of gymkhana and race days last year, things are already in full swing. Last Thursday, the Volunteers met there and defeated the station club at cricket. On Saturday took place the second of the Gymkhana, which all Simla went down to see, and which brought out some pretty frocks, in spite of the all pervading dust; while Tuesday witnessed a spirited game of hockey between two local teams. The Volunteers have appointed a strong committee, who have drawn up a capital programme for sports on the Queen's Birthday. Polo practice is going on merrily, and preparations for the coming races are in evidence. To-day the Prize Fund Committee assembled to arrange for the annual rifle meeting; and on Thursday next a cricket match, Civil vs. Military, comes off.

The thunderstorm, that broke over Simla last night, has changed the face of the station. It was very badly wanted, for the place has been smothered in dust for the past fortnight, and not only have the stones begun to work loose on the wall, for very dryness, but sore throats have been getting prevalent, and one or two cases of typhoid have appeared. For the moment an immense improvement has been effected, but the downpour of rain and hail, sharp as it was, while it lasted, and surprising in manner it has cut to pieces young apples and other fruit in the orchards around, was far too scanty to help the water-supply, which remains as short as ever. One's morning tub has become a luxury which the municipal eye regards grudgingly, but it is still forthcoming, so is water for ponies and syces; and now that we have got used to the absence of road sprinkling, and to the shutting of the taps for twenty hours out of the twenty-four, the tendency is to think that the water scare has been overdone and that we shall get on all right until the monsoon, which by the way looks like being an unusually early one.

Frivolities apart, the event of the past week here has, of course, been the publication of the Government of India's Currency Despatch. Many and various are the opinions that are expressed about it, but the enthusiastic, if somewhat ill-informed gentleman, who described it as the "initiation of a new era of commercial prosperity," is distinctly in the minority, and while none of those who are in the know seem to doubt that it would, sooner or later, produce the desired effect, if put into operation, there is a good deal of head shaking upon the subject of the difficulties of the transition period. As regards the storm of criticism with which the proposals have been greeted in commercial circles, the reply one hears here is that it is now too late to go back upon the policy of 1893. The Government of India must take the position as it stands and select the means least open to objection for getting out of the troubles that have arisen. At best the choice open to them is one of evils, but they are honestly searching for the least, and welcome all assistance in the task.

Nest to the question of the currency the Indian topic which absorbs most attention here, just now, is still that of the plague scare in Calcutta. In this connection the results obtained by M. Haffikine from his inoculation system are being watched with anxious interest, the record set forth in Dr. Harvey's minute being, as far as it goes, so promising as to have raised serious hopes that we are at last within reach of an efficient means of prevention.

The second lecture of the season at the United Service Institute was given here to-day by Major Keene, who took for his subject the second Burmese war, upon which his residence in Rangoon has enabled him to become an authority. At the close of the lecture a discussion arose regarding the best means of furthering the objects of the Institute, Colonel More-Molyneux pointing out very forcibly the desirability of the entertainment of a whole time secretary, and General Tyler making a sensible suggestion for the facilitation of debates by freer circulation of advance copies of lectures and the inclusion of speeches in the published journal. General Tyler remarked in connection with the greatness of the achievement of the troops in the campaign in question, in dragging heavy guns which ordinarily took six horses to move them, through difficult jungle by hand, and getting them to the front, on more than one critical occasion, in time to do signal service. Attention was also drawn to the extent to which the lessons learnt in the first Burmese war were taken to heart and more fruit in improved preparations for the second. Sir James Westland enlivened the proceedings by an account of the big Burmese bell, weighing forty odd tons, which the British managed to upset into the Irrawaddy, in endeavouring to ship it off to Calcutta as a trophy. The engineers of the force tried in vain to raise it, eventually giving up the task as impracticable, when some Burmans asked to be allowed to try, and successfully accomplished it by the simple expedient of timbering up the tapering end of the bell so as to convert it into a cylinder and then rolling it out of the water and up the bank.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On Tuesday next the 24th May 1898, the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Troops in Garrison will parade in Review Order—Summer Clothing at 7 a. m. as follows:—At Colaba the Royal Artillery and 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry will be drawn up in line at Open Order facing East at 12 paces interval. On the General Parade Ground the 21st Bombay Infantry, 25th Bombay Rifles, and the Detachment 8th Bombay Infantry will be drawn up in line at Open Order facing West at 12 paces interval. The Royal Standard will be hoisted at the Saluting Battery and an Imperial Salute of 31 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 7 a. m. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, will detail a Gun Detachment for firing the Salute to parade at the Saluting Battery, at 6-45 a. m.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers per s.s. Caledonia expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday, the 20th instant:—

Ager, Mr C H	Hardman, Mr J
Barber, Miss L	Hemmick, Mr H
Bush, Rev H D	Hemmy, Mr A S
Bourchier, Capt A	Kershaw, Q C, Mr L A
Cooke, Miss E	Kelly, Lieut J C
Cassels, Lieut	Lowrey, Capt H D
Clarke, Mr R L N	McIlwan, Mr K
Cleland, 2nd Lt H H H	Matthews, Mr A C
Chitty, Mr	McKee, Mrs J A
Cawood, Capt C C	Preston, Lieut G A
Carey, Mr J	Richardson, Bandmaster J V
David, Mr	Richardson, Mrs child and infant
Davis, Mr W	
Evans, Bandmaster R J and Mrs	Ramsden, Mr W
Evans, Dr John	Shawell, Mr G H
Fazlie, Mr W G	Stokes, Mr G
Forteath, Mr G N	Turner, Mr P C, Mrs and infant
Ferguson, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Tritton, Mrs
Gibbs, Surg Lieut A A	Thornton, Mr W S
Goverdhandass, Mr	Trevethick, Mr R
Hinch, Miss it E	Tarleton, Miss
Harrison, Mr and Mrs H	Wilmot-Sitwell Mr C J
Horrocks, Mr T	Withers 2nd Lt C M G
Hatherell, Capt	Wool, Mr W M
Heath, Lieut Col H H R	Young, Mr W E
Hoar, Miss Agnes	

Good news for philatelists! On July 31 will be celebrated the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Trinidad by Columbus, and the colony has decided to improve the occasion by the issue of a special postage stamp. The Government of the Colony has submitted the scheme to Mr. Chamberlain, who is said to have approved of the proposed issue of 500,000 two penny stamps for sale to the public. After these are exhausted a two penny stamp of the ordinary pattern used in the Colony will be issued.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

In the race for the Two Thousand Guineas the crowd had hardly had time to drift back into the enclosures when the horses appeared and cantered down to the post. Opposite the Jockey Club Orail bolted, and sailed away at a considerably faster rate than on his return journey. At the post there was considerable delay. Wantage bolted, and it was some time before his jockey could induce him to return. No improvement of any sort is ever welcomed with enthusiasm in this country, but delays at the post cause one to sigh for the starting machine of which we have heard so much year after year. It is strongly recommended by those who have had great practical experience of its working. Year after year we are told that it is as certain to supersede our present primitive method as railroads were to take the place of stage coaches, but the dislike of new things and the disbelief in what we have not seen with our own eyes blocks the way. Those who believe in the machine can only fondly trust to time, fate and the Jockey Club—an inauspicious combination in such a matter. After the delay I have mentioned, the field got away to an excellent start. Jeddah and M.D. jumped off in front of Ninus, Wildfowler, and Batt. On approaching the bushes the pink of Ninus drew to the front, and the strong running of the favourite drew a sigh of pleasure from amongst the tiers of watching opera-glasses. The advantage was not long held by Prince Soltykoff's colt, for as they swept up the hill Disraeli passed him, and from this point held the lead. Wantage, who had been always well up, challenged and passed Ninus, and it was in this order that the winning-post was passed, Disraeli winning decisively by a length and a-half, while a neck separated the second and third. Wildfowler was fourth, Jeddah fifth, and Hawfinch sixth. Batt was eighth, and his exhibition throughout was of the most moderate order. Mr. Johnstone, John Dawson, and S. Loates, the owner, trainer, and jockey, were all heartily congratulated on their success. This is the first time that S. Loates has ridden a winner in the "Guineas."

SANDOWN PARK SECOND SPRING MEETING.

The Esher Stakes (Handicap) of 1,000 sovs.; winners extra; the second received 100 sovs, and the third 50 out of the race. One mile.

Lord W. Beresford's b h Diakka, by The Sailor Prince—Rizpah, 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. (C. Wood) 1
Mr. T. Worton's ch f Celada, 3 yrs, 6st. 02lb. (C. Purkiss) 2
Sir J. B. Maple's b h King Hampton, 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (Toon) 3

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING, APRIL 25.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovs. each h ft. for three year olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 9lb.; the second received 200 sovs. and the third saved stake. R.M. (one mile and 11 yards).

Mr. Wallace Johnstone's b c Disraeli, by Galopin—Lady Yardley, 9st. (S. Loates) 1
Duke of Portland's b c Wantage, 9st. (T. Loates) 2
Prince Soltykoff's b c Ninus, 9st. (R. Colling) 3
Capt Greer's Wildfowler, 9st. (Allsopp). 4

Under Association rifles the final tie for the Association Football Amateur Cup was played on Saturday at the Crystal Palace between Middlesborough and Uxbridge, and won by the former by two goals to none. In the first division of the League competition Sunderland beat Notts Forrest. League test matches were won by Sroke against Newcastle United and by Burnley against Blackburn Rovers. Other matches were won by Wolverhampton Wanderers against London Caledonians and Leicester Fosse against Aston Villa.

J. A. Jarvis's recent effort so early in the swimming season at the half-mile distance leads one to believe that he will prove a formidable opponent in the championship race for that distance, especially as the last-named is to take place in his own town. It will be remembered that Jarvis last year won the mile championship of the world, and, properly speaking, is entitled to be styled the world's amateur champion, for that is the distance regarded as the blue riband of swimming. It seems, however, to be tacitly agreed that he was then favoured with an element of good fortune in the victory. But few apparently are aware of the fact that the distance is to the particular liking of Jarvis, and that for years he has taken part in the race, but never previously with such success. Jarvis's good form at this period of the season is strong evidence, if any is required, that the half-mile championship is to receive special attention from him. It is believed in Leicester that he will be quite capable of carrying off the event, especially now that Tyers will be out of the way. But the fact that Derbyshire is the present holder of the title is evidently forgotten. This latter swimmer makes no secret of his intention to sweep the board of all championships this year, and this view is expressed with the knowledge that Hellings will be a thorn in his side at the sprint distance.

The Balfour and Houldsworth Golf Committee have been fortunate in obtaining so good a course as Worsley for the annual meetings. It is easy of access, the clubhouse is convenient and commodious, and the course is well suited to the occasion, being fairly long and by no means easy. The first hole is tolerably straightforward, and may be reached by a drive and a cleek; but the green is guarded by a tree, which is so obviously out of place from a golfing point of view that one perceives at once that the Worsley Green Committee works under certain limitations. The tee shot to the second is rather a ticklish one, as a plantation awaits a sliced ball, and a pulled one, unless it has a long carry, plumps into a pond with a distressing splash. I am sorry to say that there are weeds at the bottom of the pond, and I have no doubt that its periodical drainage must be an event of much local interest. If, however, the drive be a good one, a full iron should be somewhere near the green. The third hole is a drive and a pitch over a narrow sand bunker, which might be reached by a long ball. Probably the medal tee will be put back. The fourth under ordinary conditions, requires two full shots and a mashie or hal iron, and is a capital hole. The fifth and sixth may each be reached by drive and iron, though from the medal tee the fifth will be about two full shots, and a very long drive downhill might be upon the seventh green. We turn uphill again at the eighth, and a good brassey or cleek for the second may get up, though a house and garden constitute a rather formidable hazard for a pulled ball. I do not know whether it is a fortunate coincidence that the secretary lives here, or whether, as seems probable, the house is untenable for anyone less devoted. The ninth green may be reached from the tee by anyone who can drive about 220 yards on a downward slope.

The tenth hole is an ordinary drive and iron, with a sand bunker in front of the green and a pond for a pulled second. I was sorry to find that the Committee had not thought it necessary to provide a landing net. The eleventh should be reached, I suppose, with a drive and a cleek, and is pretty plain sailing. The twelfth is a drive and a mashie of no special character, and the thirteenth might be reached by a long driver; it is an easy four, but a desperately hard three. The fourteenth is about two full shots, the second carrying raillings and a brook, and is a very good hole; while the fifteenth, which, is I suppose, the longest on the course, is two drives and a pitch—a very interesting hole. A good drive brings on sufficiently near to the sixteenth green for a pitch over a seductive little sand bunker, and the seventeenth is a drive and an iron, with various trees to catch a wild one. Finally, the eighteenth is an easy iron shot of that seemingly innocuous kind that invites a foozle, and it is actually the only hole which a moderate driver can reach from the tee.

I do not know what the 'bogey" of the course may be, but I should suppose that there is only one three in it. There are three other holes that a driver of Mr. Hogg's calibre would convert into par threes, but these are quite satisfactory fours for more temperate players. The weak point in the course lies, I think, in the number of holes—some six or seven—at which good driving, which is not necessarily long driving, gains very little over any kind of tee shot which is not an absolute foozle. The good straight shot has frequently only the doubtful advantage of giving a difficult wrist shot to play instead of the simpler full iron. Of course the green has no pretensions to be a first-rate one, nor can it compare with the best of inland greens, such as Buxton; but it has some very good holes, especially the long ones, several of which are excellent. The lies through the green are generally good, and the character of the turf frequently approximates to that on some seaside courses. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to speak of the putting greens, which are not at their best just now. The recent weather has left them somewhat dry and tricky, and they would be greatly improved by rain. Judicious selection in the matter of hole-cutting and the careful preparation of the next day or two will no doubt do a great deal, but I scarcely think that they can be other than difficult, and difficult greens are on the whole against the low handicap men. Altogether, then, it will be seen that the winners of the cups will require a very full share of golfing ability. I am sure that all competitors are very sensible of the courtesy of the members of the Worsley Club, who have at least given them the opportunity for a pleasant round.

It is not, of course, a matter of very much consequence who wins, though possibly, this opinion may not be shared by the winner, nor by his immediate followers. The satisfactory part of the business is that it gives a friendly meeting and provokes a certain amount of pleasurable excitement. As the competitions are under handicap, it would not be strictly in order to wish that the best men might win, and a more correct expression may be to hope for the success of those with the largest capacity for enjoyment. Last year's winners cannot be considered failures in this respect, and it is, I believe, an open secret that the holders of the Houldsworth Cup have yielded to the solicitation of their friends and have been taken with the cup, in attitudes which suitably indicated a modest but becoming elation. It may be said that they have had their share, but there is a certain niggardliness in wishing to restrain or to average enjoyment, and I, fore one, should rejoice to hail again the last year's winners in both competitions. I shall not attempt, however, to forecast the results further than to say that unquestionably the strongest entry comes from Rowdon.

The Cyclists Touring Club's renewed activity in the matter of danger and warning boards is leading to somewhat ludicrous results in safe districts, where zealous local consuls are anxious to do something for the good of the cause. Each district has, necessarily, different standards, and a hill that would be unguarded in, say, Devonshire would rise to the dignity of a danger-board if it occurred exceptionally in a flatter district. But when it comes about that warning boards are erected on main roads, on hills that are absolutely straight from top to bottom, with a gradient not steeper than one in twenty, it is time to protest that zeal for hill-decoration is beginning to outrun discretion, and the multiplication of warnings in safe places undermines the value of the notices when they are needed.

One of the most interesting facts about the machines that R. L. Jefferson takes with him on his long-distance tours is that they are invariably low-geared. His Moscow mount was a 54, and the machine on which at the present time he is crossing Europe, on a projected visit to the Khan of Khiva, is a 56. For these arduous journeys an extremely low gear in as needful as the 90 and more is to the specialist who trains behiud pacemakers to cultivate two minute miles.

While many brakes are being introduced that act upon the rims, or on drums of cycles or on special friction discs, the vast majority of modern brakes at the present moment in use are of the direct plunger spoon variety. It certainly is not an ideal brake, for, apart from the risk of injury to the tyre, which is by no means inconsiderable, its action causes a spray of dust or mud to be scattered over the knees and legs of the rider at low speeds, and dashes it up into his face at higher rates. As the spoon brake is, however, widely used, it may be well to warn riders that they are less likely to injure their covers if they bring the brake into play gradually. It is generally the sudden clutch of the spoon that starts tearing a type. If a spoon brake is much used it is advisable to have a smooth-covered tyre, with a Smith's first-quality band added. The outer strip is thus renewable, if need be, although it is of such high quality that it wears splendidly, and its granulated surface greatly increases the efficiency of this class of brake.

It is a great mistake to ride with a pedal or a crank even the least bit bent out of the straight. After a fall that has caused such a damage it may be necessary to use a bent pedal for a little while, but the earliest opportunity of having it made true again should be taken. After a few miles the foot gets used to the crookedness if it is not excessive, but this only means that one no longer notices the evil. The evil is, however, there, setting up twisting strains, tending to twist the joints at knee and hip, and certain in the long run to cramp the muscles.

In tandem riding it is essential that the two sets of cranks should be accurately adjusted so that both riders are in step exactly. The theory that one rider can begin before the other leaves off if they are out of step a little is not found to work well in practice, probably because it means that momentarily one is doing the work of two. The most perfect unison of style is necessary on tandems for the best results, especially in the matter of pedalling. The two riders should practise together, so that the strokes may be begun and ended simultaneously, for when only one of a pair dwells on the pedals it has a dragging effect on the machine, although it may be a style that is not bad for a single rider. The best tandem pair is not always found by combining a couple of first-rate single riders. Second-rate riders who suit each other obtain better results than better riders who are at variance. There is much to learn in accommodating oneself to a companion on a double bicycle. Sheer strength is far from being the first and only requisite.

The chainless bicycle is not proving a popular success. The only excuse for its adoption, compared with a first-rate chain-driven bicycle with a properly portected chain, namely that it presents a lighter and neater gear case, is insufficient of itself to popularise the design or to compensate for the added frictional resistance which, though it may be small, certainly exists in all bevel gearing or other devices for doing away with the chain.

Bad cuts or serious punctures are not very common occurrences, most inquiries to tyres in an ordinary way consisting merely of pinhole punctures. When something worse occurs, a novice is often at a loss as to repairing. He can stick the patch neatly enough on a tiny prick, and even get the cover on again, but he is apt to think that a long cut is quite satisfactorily mended by a large size circular patch taken from the box, so long as the patch does not actually leave any of the cut exposed. This is, of course, wrong. A cut longer than a quarter of an inch at the very most must have a good long strip of repairing rubber solutioned on to it, cut from the sheet supplied with every box and arranged so as to extend a good way in front and on each side of the cut. Plenty of French chalk must also be used, as the oblong patch is more liable to catch when one is replacing the cover than the circular one.

A new carrier is being sold everywhere at a shilling at present—an arrangement that clips as easily into place as a pump holder, and conveys small parcels, papers, or books safely by means of two strong steel springs. It is a capital little invention, and useful for shopping, but it is rather too small to carry any parcel that would really be an inconvenience if merely held in the hand. If the springs were made a little longer it would be an improvement. For carrying music it is capital. I have never yet come across a really satisfactory and convenient arrangement for conveying a single book on a cycle without damaging the cover either by the close pressure of straps or by friction due to its being insufficiently tied down. There is, however, an extremely simple method of carrying a book which, strange to say, does not occur to most people. It consists merely of running the fingers of the left hand through the cords used to tie the paper, and then taking hold of the handle as usual. This does not upset the steering or tire the hand and for a short ride—four or five miles at most—is quite successful. For carrying books in the easy but dangerous way suggested by an empty lamp bracket too much paper cannot be used, and the same may be said of conveyance on the ordinary flat parcel carrier. The jarring of the machine will gnaw a hole through half a dozen thicknesses of wrapping paper, and then through the cover of the book itself inside of a couple of miles.

The final tie for the Public Schools Racquets Challenge Cup took place on April 22 at the Queen's Club the competitors being Harrow (the holders) and Eton. The Harrow pair proved victorious, after a well-contested match, by four games to two.

A tennis match between Peter Latham, the champion, and James Fennell, at the Queen's Club on April, 23 was left unfinished after each of the competitors had won two sets.

A match in the amateur Tennis championship competition played at the Queen's Club on April 26 between Sir Edward Grey and Mr. H. E. Crawley-was won by Sir Edward by three sets to love.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

DISTURBANCE IN THE CITY.

THE BURNING OF AN AMBULANCE.

The tranquility which characterised the morning was suddenly broken by a disturbance which occurred at Champatolla 1st Lane, near the Medical College, in the evening over the removal of a case of plague to the Isolation Hospital at Manicktollah. At about 3-30 p.m. the doctor who attends a Bengali family in that locality, reported to the Health Officer that a child of that family had fever and that he thought it to be a case of plague. He also added that it was the wish of the child's relatives that the patient should be taken to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. Dr. Pettiffer, the Assistant Health Officer accordingly ordered inspector Phelan, of the Health Department, to go down to the locality with an ambulance, and handed the Inspector some money to pay for any conveyance to convey the patient to the hospital in case any objection was raised to the child being carried to the hospital in an ambulance. Inspector Phelan proceeded to the spot, taking with him the family doctor, and four coolies with the ambulance and the necessary spirits and disinfectants. On reaching Champatolla 1st Lane, the Inspector left the ambulance outside and he and the coolies remained with it, while the doctor went in to inform the inmates of the house. One of the gentlemen of the house objected to the child's removal, and a consultation followed with the others in the house as to whether it was advisable for such a step being taken, although it was at their own request. While this was going on, a crowd of between three to four hundred people assembled in the lane; some armed with sticks, and showed a defiant attitude. Taking in the situation at a glance, Inspector Phelan, who happened to come across a detective officer, proceeded in a gari to the Cooloottolah Police Thana, and informed the Police. On his returning to the scene of the disturbance, he was serprised to find the ambulance removed from its position, and all in flames on the Shambazar Road. The rioters it would appear, taking advantage of the Inspector's absence, first of all threatened to assault the native doctor and the ambulance coolies, and after chasing them with lathis out of sight, they turned the ambulance inside out, poured all the spirits and disinfectants over the bedding, curtains, &c. and set it on fire. The mob by this time had considerably increased and on their seeing Inspector Phelan enter the Lane, they shouted out in Hindustani "beat him, beat him." Several sticks were hurled at his head, and one of the turbulent crowd removed one of the ambulance wheels, and threw it at him. This even the Inspector warded off, and finding that he stood in danger of his life he withdrew from the scene. Telephonic communication had by this been sent to the Central Police Office in Lall Bazar, where about a dozen of the European Constabulary Force had been mustered, armed with 10 rounds of ammunition, and as Mr. Paget, the Deputy Commissioner was about setting out to the scene of the disturbance with his men, a telephonic massage was received to say that the crowd had dispersed and everything was quiet. The police are investigating the matter. The mob, it must be remembered, who committed the mischief had absolutely no knowledge of what was being done; and it must also be borne in mind that it was at the request of the relatives of the child that the ambulance was sent to the locality.

THE EXODUS FROM THE CITY.

The exodus from the city has not altogether abated, but so far as our representative was able to gather yesterday, the number has dwindled down considerably. The poorer classes, who are unable to pay for their fares by train, may be seen leaving by the Trunk Roads in straggling numbers. The Eastern Bengal and the East Indian Railways had no occasion yesterday to run any "specials," and those who migrated had to go by the ordinary trains. From enquiries made at the Sealdah station it was ascertained that about two hundred above the normal had left Calcutta yesterday. The ordinary steamers did carry away a good number of Uryias, but this was not to be compared with the great rush of a few days back. There are others again who have left and are leaving town in passenger boats for Nuddea and other places, but they are not so many in number. There are about 294 boats on an average plying for hire on the river, but now the number has fallen to 71, owing to the owners of the others having been scared out of the city. The exodus has had somewhat of a dull effect on the Presidency Small Cause Court. Mr. Dobbin, the Registrar, had no strike off several cases from his file yesterday owing to neither the plaintiffs nor defendants putting in an appearance. there has not been any fresh institution of cases for the past two or three days, and the pleaders and muktiars predict a bad time for carrying on their professional duties.

REASSURING THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, visited the principal centres of the town yesterday morning, to see and judge for himself how far the panic still existed. Riding into Harrison Road, he noticed knots of people at different spots discussing the present situation. He assured them that they had nothing to fear and that what the Government proposed to carry out in regard to the house to house visitation was for their benefit. Inoculation, he impressed upon them, was optional and not compulsory. Moreover he pointed out that leaving the city to go up country would not make any difference should plague break out at the places they visit, since the orders of Government as to the inspection of the wards and the visiting of bodies to ensure cleanliness would, in all likelihood, apply to those centres or towns as well. After a good deal of talk with the crowd, the intelligent portion turned to the others and said, "Well, if the Commissioner sahib tells us this, then it must be all right, and we have nothing to fear." Similarly at the ghauts and elsewhere, Mr. James, tried to allay the scare.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

The number of inoculations performed by Dr. Cook in the city is steadily on the increase. It is satisfactory to know that all those who were inoculated at the Presidency Jail, the nurses of the General Hospital, and the large number of the Brahmo Somaj community, are getting on well. Yesterday Dr. Cook proceeded to Harrison Road, and there inoculated about 24 members of Dr. N. L. Dass' family. He also operated on four or five Europeans, including a Medical officer, at the Health Office yesterday. All these people volunteered themselves for inoculation.—*Englishman.*

SUICIDE OF MR. H. T. ROSS.

Our correspondent at Ootacamund telegraphs on Saturday afternoon that Mr. H. T. Ross, I.C.S., was found dead in his room that morning, he having committed suicide. The news will come as a great shock to his many friends in this Presidency. The details of the inquest given by our correspondent are somewhat meagre, but it would appear that the cause that upset the balance of Mr. Ross's mind was connected with some question of official preferment combined with over-work. The probability of the suicide being due to the former cause is strengthened by the fact that once before, some years ago, Mr. Ross's mind was seriously unhinged, while he was District Judge of Godavery, by reason of an injustice which he considered had been done to him officially. However, be the cause of the tragedy what it may the death of so prominent and talented an officer leaves a big blank in the Civil Service List of this Presidency. His death moreover has occurred at the very moment when the crowning success of his official life, the Madras Tenancy Bill, has been the subject of most laudatory remarks in and out of the Council. Whatever the criticisms that it may meet with, the Bill will be acknowledged, we think, to be a monument of patient and skilful drafting, and a lasting testimony to the cleverness and ability of its drafter. Mr. Crole was in no way exaggerating when he said of the Bill at yesterday's sitting of the Council:—"I consider that Mr. Ross's work has been of the most admirable description. It has been placed before us both in the Bill and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in a light that a mere child can understand. Mr. Ross has succeeded in dealing with the instructions of the Government of India and the Government of Madras in a manner in which the thoroughness and skill are very marked."

Mr. Ross's service in Madras began in 1873, after a career at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was M. A. and LL. B. For the first seven years he was stationed in Bellary, and after a short period in N. Arcot he was posted to Malabar, where he acted as District Judge for a time. He then came to Madras to act as Registrar of the High Court, an appointment he held from October, 1885, to March, 1888, when he was appointed District Judge of Madura. In April, 1890, he was selected for special duty to draft the tenancy Bill and had been engaged in this work and also in drafting the Malabar Tenancy Bill up to the time of his death. He had completed over twenty-one years actual service and over twenty-four years' total service.—*Madras Mail.*

VASCO DA GAMA CENTENARY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

To-day a "Te Deum" service, at 5-30 p.m., at the Mazagon Church, to which the acting Portuguese Consul-General, Dr. Rosario, has issued invitations. It is expected that the Foreign Representatives of the Nations in Bombay will be present. On Wednesday a literary session in the "Institute Luso-Indiano" will be held. On Thursday a thanksgiving service in the Dabul Church, Girgaum Road, at 6-30 p.m. Foreign Consuls in Bombay will be present, and the panegyric will be delivered by Fr. Walrath, S. J. The invitations have been issued by Dr. Accacio da Gama, President of the Executive Committee. By permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play on the occasion. The Government of India has declared to-day a holiday for Portuguese subjects employed in Government service.

THE VASCO DA GAMA COMMEMORATION.

THE VOYAGE TO INDIA.

It was stated in the preceding article, on the authority of Gaspar Correa, the author of *Lendas da India*, how Vasco da Gama was appointed to the command of the second expedition fitted out at Lisbon for the discovery of a sea route to India; how he induced the King to associate his elder brother Paulo with him in the command; how their mutual friend, Nicolas Coelho, was nominated by them, with the King's approval, for the command of the third of the three ships forming the expedition; and how, amid great public lamentation caused by forebodings on account of all on board, some two hundred and forty persons in all, the expedition at last set sail from the Tagus. It stood well out to sea, and after a voyage of thirteen days reached the Cape Verde Islands. A southerly course was then taken, and much bad weather was experienced for "the wind was very powerful, so that the sea was very fearful to see, without ever being smooth either by day or night, but they always met with storms, so that the crews suffered much hardship." After several weeks had passed without the land being "doubled" along the coast of which the vessels were nervously creeping, the pilots lost heart, and came to the conclusion that "the land went across the sea, and had no end to it." But Vasco da Gama protested against this, and succeeded for a time in encouraging the crews to hope for the best, instead of yielding to the temptation of fearing the worst. The crews were not devoid of disorderly elements, for, strange to say, Vasco da Gama had begged the King to order six condemned criminals to be placed on board each ship "in order to risk them in sending them ashore in certain countries of doubtful safety, in which also, and wherever it was expedient, he would leave them, as he might greatly benefit by what they learned when he found them later." After some more miserable days, and yet more wretched nights, the crews again lost heart, and began to clamour for a return to Portugal. Many of them had sailed in Janifante's expedition, which had turned back, and these men communicated their apprehension to their companions who had never previously been so far away from home. Then "the crews grew sick with fear and hardship, because also they could not prepare their food, and all clamoured for putting back to Portugal, for they did not choose to die like stupid people who sought death with their own hands; thus they made lamentation." Vasco da Gama being "a very choleric man," unlike his brother who was "urbane" and mild tempered, declared on his oath that if they did not double the Cape within a certain time he would stand out to sea again and again until the Cape was doubled, or "there should happen whatever should please God." At last the Cape was doubled, and the crews all "wept with joy, and devoutly on their knees said the Salve."

Distant mountain peaks were observed; mouths of great rivers were seen; shoals avoided; and soundings were constantly taken. One river was explored by Nicolas Coelho, who was ever ready to undertake a dangerous enterprise, and to carry out the instructions of the Gamas, to whom he was much attached; and he went up the river five leagues without finding any trace of inhabitants. He returned to the ships, and

The Sheikh then allowed two pilots to join the ships, and these pilots "knew how to speak Arabic with a Portuguese man who had been in Arabia, and could speak it well." The Sheikh did not, however, long justify the good opinion formed of him by the Portuguese, for he was as covetous as he was unscrupulous, and he "harboured treachery in his heart against our men, coveting what he might be able to take from the ships, and dissembled with the Moor, showing that he intended to do good to our people." The Moor for his part remained loyal to his new friends, with whom he hoped to do much profitable business, so he kept Vasco da Gama promptly informed of the evil intentions of the Sheikh. The Sheikh endeavoured to inveigle Vasco on shore, but the latter declined to leave his ship, and learning that the Sheikh was plotting for the capture of the ships, with all on board, he thought it prudent not to make reprisals which might bring the Portuguese into ill-repute, but to beat a retreat before the Sheikh committed any overt act of hostility. At the same time he was much "irritated at being unable to pay off the Sheikh": and he sent ashore Joan Machado, one of the convicts, with a parting message to the Sheikh, leaving him to the tender mercies of that disappointed individual. The Sheikh did not, however, vent his spleen on Machado, but made use of him. Machado had murdered a man on the public promenade at Lisbon, but for all that he was a man of "good presence and goodly speech, and well instructed." He subsequently "went through many countries and learned all the languages, for he was a man of good understanding, and he devoted himself to good, so that he became an honourable man."

The two ships were piloted up the African coast to the port of Quilon, and the King, having been instigated thereto by the Sheikh of Mozambique, also wished to act treacherously towards the strangers; but the Moor continued to put da Gama on his guard, and after a couple of convicts had been sent and left on shore (one of whom subsequently rejoined his countrymen in India), the ships set sail, and reached Melendie, about 200 miles north of Zanzibar, where the King proved to be a very friendly man, for a soothsayer of his had predicted that the Portuguese were destined to be "the masters of India," and it was expedient therefore to establish "peace and amity" with them. Again was the Moor sent ashore as an emissary, and obtained permission for the vessels to enter the port. The King spoke with his Magistrates and Councillors, and said that "he felt much pleasure in his heart at seeing our people come to his port in a peaceable and amicable manner." His advisers approved of his offering them hospitality. He invited da Gama to visit him, but the latter at first decline; however when the King announced his intention to visit the ships, Vasco felt that he must not be outdone in courtesy, and that it behoved him to run the risk of accepting the King's original invitation. He and arranged with his brother that should he be treacherously killed, the ships would at once return under Paulo's command to Lisbon to "give news to the King of the service which he had rendered." Then did the brothers "embrace several times, with many tears and sincere love."

But first it was thought well to send on shore the ever-willing Nicolas Coelho, "very well dressed, for he was a well-conditioned man, of courteous bearing and discreet," together with the Moor, to see the King. Coelho gave the King much information about the greatness of Portugal, and the grandeur of her King. Some days passed, and then the da Gamas were prevailed upon to go on shore together, and pay their respects to the King. They showed him great deference; made handsome presents to him; and spoke so bravely "with the King of Portugal, his "new brother," and "never, as long as I live, to be wanting to him in anything, nor to break that oath which I now speak before all my people." Then Vasco da Gama presented a splendid sword, in a richly enamelled gold scabbard, and lance of gilt-iron, and a buckler lined with crimson satin, to the King, and made a complimentary speech, which the King acknowledged in suitable terms, and reiterated his oath to observe "true peace and friendship" with his "new brother," of Portugal. The King subsequently visited the ships, and was received with a salute of artillery. He examined both vessels minutely, and enquired about the uses of various things which he saw that were novel to him. He then returned to shore, and a little later placed two of the best pilots that could be found in his city at the disposal of the Portuguese. Then he gave a banquet to the da Gamas, and sent boats laden with food to the ships for the crews. At last the da Gamas went on shore to take leave of him and he could not endure it, and embarked in his boat and went with them, saying very affectionate things, and with which he bade farewell to each of them at the side of the ships, and he remained looking at them for a space as they hoisted in the boats." The following day the ships weighed anchor, and set sail towards India. They had a fair wind, and in twenty days after leaving Melende they sighted Cannarore, and from thence ran south along the coast close to land until they reached Calicut, where they cast anchor in the roadstead, in the evening of the 20th May, 1498, after a voyage of forty-five weeks and one day from Lisbon.—*Madras Mail.*

A MEETING OF PARSEES TO THANK THEIR BENEFACTORS.

A MEETING of Parsees temporarily living in the huts in the segregation camps erected by the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds, was held on Sunday evening in the compound of the Parsee segregation camp at Chowpatty below the Baboolnath Temple, Mr. K. R. Cama being called to the chair. It was a special meeting of all Parsees who had taken the advantage of residing in the different segregation camps constructed at the instance of the trustees, for the purpose of expressing their hearty thanks to the trustees; also to the Parsee ladies and gentlemen who had contributed to the special fund raised by the trustees for the construction of the camps; also to Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee for opening and conducting the Parsee Fever Hospital at Chinchpoogly, and to the medical men, the nurses, and others who assisted in the management of the hospital. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, spoke of the social and other duties, for the performance of which a young Parsee, on his investiture with the sacred shirt and *Kustee*, made himself or herself responsible in after-life, the chief among them being to assist all Zoroastrians in the time of their affliction or distress in every practicable way.

Mr. Manekji Framji Giara moved that the thanks of the meeting were due to those members or their community in Bombay and elsewhere, who, following in the footsteps of their ancestors, rendered valuable help to their co-religionists in Bombay during the prevalence of the plague of 1898. Mr. Merwanjee Byramjee Bhathena, in seconding the proposition, remarked that when accounts appeared in the newspapers of the affliction and distress which overtook their co-religionists in consequence of the plague this year, the charitable instincts of the Parsees were aroused in all their vigour, and a fund amounting to over a lakh of rupees was subscribed in a short time. This was the result, in the opinion of the speaker, of the spread of education among the Parsees. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Mewanjee Byramjee Bathena proposed a vote of the respectful thanks of the meeting to Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds and to their secretary, Shamsul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, who had taken the trouble and used their personal influence in providing for the wants of their community during the time of the plague, and had adopted all practicable measures for saving them from death. Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bathena seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Merwanjee Bathena proposed a vote of thanks to the general committee and the several sub-committees which were formed, on the 10th February 1898, under the auspices of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, for raising subscriptions to a general fund for the alleviation of distress and suffering caused in their community in consequence of the plague. Mr. Manekjee Giara, in seconding the proposition, said that Messrs. Nanabhoy Dhunjibhoy Banajee, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, and D. R. Chichgar, members of the committee, had taken unusual trouble in collecting subscriptions, and were entitled to their special thanks. The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Bai Pootlibai Sorabjee Chinoy proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, who, actuated with philanthropic motives, at great self-sacrifice, at the risk of his own life, and without making any fuss, started the Parsee Hospital, and shewed great wisdom and foresight in its management during a time of peril, and of whose brilliant achievements the community was justly proud; also to the nurses Miss Sherin Patak, Miss Gooloai Patak, Miss Padshah, Mrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mrs. Mehta, Miss Banoobai Khanbatta, and Miss Dosabai; also to Dr. (Miss) Manek Tarkhad, Dr. K. M. Heeramanek, Dr. Dara Dustoor, and to students of the Grant Medical College, who rendered valuable assistance to Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji at great personal sacrifice and risk to their own lives. Dr. Nasarwanji Cursetji Cama seconded the proposition, and in supporting it, Mr. Merwanji Byramji Bathena suggested that the Parsees should not be content with passing votes of thanks to Dr. Bahadurjee, but should do their utmost to start a general hospital for Parsees, which should be named after Dr. Bahadhurjee, and that he should be appointed the chief physician of it. The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Thanks were also voted to Dr. F. N. Bisni, Dr. Ardaseir Hormusjee Ghaswalla, Dr. H. K. Tavaria, Dr. Hirji Jehangir Dadysett, Dr. Framjee Shapurjee, and Dr. N. R. Cama, for their disinterested services in looking after the health of the occupants of the Parsee segregation camps. The chairman was requested to forward copies of the resolutions to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds with a request to register them in their books, and also to forward them to the other parties. The proceedings, which were of an enthusiastic character, terminated at a late hour with the customary compliment to the chairman.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THIRTY-FIVE appointments to the Staff Corps will be offered at the Sandhurst examination next month, inclusive of Queen's cadets and honorary cadets, the sons of officers in the Indian Army.

THUNDERSTORMS in the Western Himalaya regions are reported from as far west as Chitral and the Khyber. They are said to have caused a fall in temperature very welcome to the troops stationed there.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CUMMINS, Commanding the Madras district, proceeds on sixty day's privilege leave: Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, Commandant, Pallaveram Depot, taking over command of the district.

LIEUT. C. A. ELLIOT, of the Punjab Commission, and officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, has enteric fever, and is lying ill at the Officers' Hospital, Rawalpindi. He had been ill with fever for some days at Sialkot, and was on his way to Murree for a short change, when his case was discovered at Rawalpindi to be enteric.

THE Government of India have prohibited the sale of railway tickets in Bombay Presidency, Bengal, Hyderabad and Baroda States to pilgrims intending to proceed to Conjeveram in the Madras Presidency for the annual Brahmotsavam festival. The prohibition, which is issued on account of the plague, will last from May 21st to June 12th.

THE Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 2nd Queen's, which have been taken to Rawalpindi, are located at West Ridge in the huts intended as cold-weather quarters for two regiments. Some of the Somersets and a small party of the Gordons being the only occupants of Church lines. The 36th Sikhs have moved into one of the Native Infantry Lines in cantonments.

As regards the arrangements for the future control of the Khyber, the intention is said to be to make the Khyber Rifles one thousand strong and to give them three British officers. It is also in contemplation to bring the Political Officer, who is to be entrusted with the control of the Pass, directly under the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

THE Secretary of State has approved of a tentage allowance of Rs. 800 a month, in addition to his consolidated salary, being granted to the Lieutenant-General of a Command when he is employed in the field. This rate will be admitted to Sir William Lockhart for the period of his command of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

GOOD fortune has favoured the Chitral Reliefs, who reached Drosh on the 11th and 12th instant, all well. Not a shot was fired on the march. Colonel Davidson, Commanding in Chitral, met the column under Colonel Lorne Campbell after it had crossed the Lowarai Pass. As this force carried up treasure and ammunition and was not molested on the way, it is pretty certain that the troops moving down in relief will not be interfered with.

AT a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council at Ootacamund on Friday, the Madras Tenancy Bill was introduced; but on the non-official members representing that time had not been allowed them to consult public opinion (though, as Mr. Crole said, the matter had really been before the public for sixteen years) Sir Henry Bliss agreed to an adjournment for a month. The Council will reassemble on the 13th June.

IT is reported that the Afridis are sending *jirgahs* to Kabul to interview the Amir. If this be so, some troublesome complications may arise before the final political settlement is made with the tribe. Abdur Rahman would be well advised to stop the *jirgahs* at Jellalabad, and order them peremptorily to return. By receiving them he may raise false hopes among the clans recently in arms against the British Government. Our settlement with the Afridis must be with them and them alone, for since the Treaty of Gundamak in 1879 they have been outside the sphere of Kabul influence.

IF the example of a score of English papers were followed, writes the "Civil and Military Gazette," and our columns thrown open to competitions for the solution of acrostics, quotations, essays or other problems, no more interesting one could be laid before the public than to ask "What is the most important lesson learnt from the recent Frontier Rising?" The number of lessons to be learnt is legion, and many strong cases might be made out. Without, in any way, wishing to start a competition, the following is advanced as bad to beat, it infers the problem and gives its solution. The most important lesson learnt from the recent revolt is that the number of British troops in India should be without any delay increased by a minimum addition of five thousand bayonets.

DESPITE the fact that Murree is, by common consent, one of the dullest, and certainly the least bracing of Punjab hill stations, it is, we hear, crowded to over flowing, and it is difficult to get even a tent at any of the hotels.

THE review of the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in the North-West Provinces for 1896-97 shows that the total capital expenditure was Rs. 3,28,62 more than in the previous year. The gross revenue derived from major works exceeded the average of the last five years by 33 per cent., while the corresponding increase in working expenses was only one per cent.; the net revenue, therefore, exceeded the average of the last five years by 55 per cent., and was more than double the figures of 1895-96. These results were due to the deficient rainfall in both seasons. The net revenue from major works equals 4·4 per cent. on the capital outlay; the net revenue from major works 7·4 per cent. on the capital outlay; the net revenue from minor works was 80 per cent. greater than the average for the last five years, and was equal to 5·6 per cent. on the total of outlay; the total area irrigated was 1,823,000 acres under Rabi, and 1,200,000 under Kharif, or 46 and 24 per cent. respectively over the average. The value of the irrigated crops is estimated at 1,268 lakhs, or one-and-a-half times the total capital cost of the canals. The Government of India record their appreciation of the good work done by the officers under trying conditions and the extremely satisfactory results recorded.

THE outbreak of plague at Calcutta and the consequent exodus from that city of panic-stricken Marwaris the "Pioneer" thinks may contribute in no small degree to the rapidly-reviving commercial prosperity of Bombay. The wheat export trade of Calcutta is in great measure in the hands of Marwaris, who have fled the city almost to a man, and the result may be to divert to Bombay the wheat produce of the N.-W. Provinces, a good portion of which under normal circumstances would have found its way to Calcutta for export. The recrudescence of plague at Karachi will also help Bombay; for now both its rival ports are "infect," while the scourge is temporarily abating within its own doors. As is known, the export trade in wheat is now extremely brisk; and prices at Bombay already stand at about 30 per cent above normal rates. Fortunately there has been a plentiful wheat harvest in this country, and the quantity of this cereal, particularly in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, is reckoned to be at least a third in excess of the usual outturn. Exporters are are thus sanguine of being able to meet the demands on them. The cotton trade at Bombay is also very active, and prices stand at nearly 30 per cent above ordinary rates. The demand for labour is naturally very great, and coolies and carts are much in request. Owners of carts are rapidly sending in their vehicles from the neighbouring districts even as far as Poona: but the supply of coolies is insufficient, and those who are available can command double their ordinary wages. The mills also are about a third short of the required number of hands.

IT is always interesting to note cases in which history repeats itself, observes the Punjab paper. A curious instance of this occurred in the attack on Swat in 1895. If we turn up the old records, it will be found that when the Usafzais attacked Swat, they made a feint or false attack on the Shahkot Pass. They dressed up their women as men, and gave them drums to make a noise with at this point, while they secretly drew off their forces and attacked the Malakand. When Sir Robert Low commenced his advance, dispositions were made to attack both passes, and the enemy expected both would have to be defended. At the last moment the cavalry were left to give colour to an attack on the Shahkot Pass and supplies collected, while the rest of the Divisions were drawn off, and a rush made at Malakand. Well may it be said, "there is nothing new under the sun."

INDIA AND HER CURRENCY.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON'S PAPER.

[Continued from Monday's "Bombay Gazette."]

CONTINUING his paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on April 28, Sir Edward Sassoon said:—

Now I start with the assumption that were India to be endowed out of hand, by some miraculous interposition of Providence, with an effective gold standard with silver coins linked to it at the ratio tumbled upon by the Herschell Committee, it would be a boon and a blessing to the country and to her customers. In the absence of this supernatural agency, and in order to avoid the ruinous derangement of business, the dislocation of industry in all its forms, both of which are delicate organisms requiring to be nurtured and fostered on freedom from harassing uncertainties and on an unstinted automatic currency, I take it that the following four propositions are of elemental consequence as indispensable for the fulfilment of the requisite conditions of an effective establishment and maintenance of a gold standard. I put them—with the exception of the first, which seems a self-evident proposition—in the form of interrogatories, because I totally lack confidence in my ability to answer for their reaching any practical stage.

1. There must be a certain minimum quantity of gold for a Conversion Fund.
2. Is gold likely to be attracted into India even to this small extent in the immediate future?
3. Is it not desirable to have an effective concurrent circulation of the two kinds of money?
4. Would it not be necessary to prohibit the importation of the silver metal, seeing that this uncoined metal is being used as barter in up-country districts?

With regard to the first point, Sir David Barbour calculated that an amount of £15,000,000 of gold would be adequate to begin with for the maintenance of a gold standard, and that figure appears to have been based on the view that the active rupee circulation amounted to about 115 crores.

The second point, namely, the likelihood of gold being drawn to India, is a matter of such uncertainty, its sudden realisation to this large extent would cause such a financial earthquake in every monetary centre of Europe and the world, that it is difficult to grasp its possibility, be the conditions conducive to its attraction and accumulation ever so favourable. Personally, I do not believe much gold is likely to be sent out, unless the Government decree their readiness to exchange it for all times at a fixed rate, so that they might for example give 1s. 3 7-8d. for a rupee. Should they do so, and under this encouragement large sums are sent out, the risks attendant on the assumption of such vague, yet vast, liabilities need only to be mentioned to be recognised. They may be called on to produce millions of gold almost at a moment's notice.

The third point, as to concurrent circulation of two metals, raises a most serious issue. Here we should have to battle with the ingrained immemorial propensity of the Indian to hoard or to keep gold and silver coin in a dormant state—a habit which 100 years of settled British rule and relative prosperity have not succeeded in curing him of, or even the native princes for the matter, of that. A superior officer stationed at Hyderabad was told by one of the nobles, who stands near to the Gadee, that when demolishing certain walls a treasure trove full of gold mohurs was found, whereupon the officer promptly inquired if his Highness meant to make a judicious investment of the find. "Not if I know it," was the unhesitating rejoinder, "the gold will go back to some other equally secure resting place because once money smells the air it has an uncomfortable way of talking away." In my opinion the leopard will have changed his spots, before the natives will be got to see the utter folly of hiding away endless masses of capital instead of employing it reproductively. It is, however, hardly an eventuality to be reckoned upon in the declining years of this century. Then there is another dangerous yet obscure factor to be taken into account, namely, that of illicit coinage in native States and neighbouring hill fastnesses. So difficult of detection, indeed, are these two elements—hoarding and illicit coinage—will naturally be the disturbing quntities which must ever tend to baffle the astutest plans, and to interfere with their success. One is told that in systems of currency like, for instance, that of Italy, no such concurrent circulation exists, nor in most provincial towns there does any coin circulate at all and copper takes its place. Its exchange fluctuates also considerably in consequence, and I hardly think you could approve of any servile imitation of such systems with their serious drawbacks.

The case of France is widely different, and I venture to think Sir James Westland made a mistaken comparison in his despatch of September 16th last, in comparing a wealthy creditor country with a poor and debtor country like India. The position of France enables her to keep for internal trade purposes and requirements, such side by side circulation of gold and silver, with the result that her standard is workmanlike and its elasticity enables its foreign exchanges to move with but infinitesimal fluctuations. Of course a gold standard without a gold currency seems perfectly conceivable, though in a backward country like India the greater the parity of the coined metal representing the measure of value, the greater the zest to the proneness of its people to hoard gold, whereas such concurrent circulation would enormously obviate the risks of a shipwreck of the new policy.

Now, with respect to the fourth proposition—prohibition of silver—the experience of four and a half years following the closing of the mints shows that, despite of no less a sum than 32 crores of rupees worth of silver was imported during the four years ending March, 1897. The total net imports were as follows, from March, 1893, to March, 1897:—

	Rs.
Silver	32,487,300

Owing to the large amount of gold exported in the year 1894-5, the net imports of gold during the same four years amounted to only Rs. 484,200.

So here we have a very large amount of silver absorbed by the country, notwithstanding the closing of the mints, and the imposition of a 5 per cent. import duty. Its phenomenal cheapness is alluring, compared to the time when a rupee and a similar weight of silver were synonymous, barring seniorage; the Indian is likely to continue to take it in quantities even larger were any further drop in its gold value to ensue. In up-country districts, I understand that the bars are used to liquidate a number of transactions, in the form of barter, the Marwaree money lenders usually contriving to get the turn of the market and other pickings besides, when the ultimate holder of the bars comes to them for repees. Seeing the rooted fondness of the people for silver, it would be interesting to consider whether and if so how far, the virtually free influx of the metal (save for the duty) is capable of retarding the establishment of the new system on a durable basis. And if it operates in that sense, whether an embargo, or a stiff duty amounting to such, or a sliding scale varying in inverse ratio to the movements in the recorded price of the metal in London may not ultimately have to be resorted to. An arbitrary decision of this character would certainly prove vexatious to the last degree, and interfere with the time-honoured and traditional usages of an essentially conservative race. It may also constitute a political danger of which one can scarcely measure the grave consequences. Especially so when we reflect that it has been bruted about, with more or less plausibility, that the effects of the famine were immensely enhanced by a money famine, throwing obstacles in the way of moving of grains and other foodstuffs; that it has been dinned into the minds of the ryots that the suspension of coinage and consequent debasement of silver as a standard was a measure distinctly conceived with the object of saving loss to the highly-paid official classes, the moral is not difficult to draw. Such tangible grievances sink deep into the minds of the untutored and credulous ryots; the ruling authorities could not safely disregard them, or render them more acute by a wholesale decree of prohibition. Another thing to be kept in view is that such an enormous step, by still further lowering the gold value of silver would inevitably intensify the divergence between Indian exchange and that of silver currency countries, and, as a direct result, cripple the nascent Indian industries by the aid of which so many hundreds of thousands eke out their daily existence. I have now cursorily glanced at the practical bearings of the propositions, and the simultaneous realisation of which appear to be linked the interests and the potentialities of a proximate success of the new monetary policy. Rupee prices had begun to rise, or, in other words, silver began to lose somewhat in purchasing power, the index number of the prices of Indian exports and imports in 1894 being as high as 108, as against 97 in 1892, while the very highrates of interest have caused a disturbance of, a failure to sustain with tolerable steadiness, the level of prices, a circumstance likely to inflict injury on the prospects of production in view of the uncertainty which enshrouds the fate of the country's monetary position. Mr. Yule, the chairman of the Bank of Calcutta, mentioned to his shareholders the decision come to by several of their Indigo customers, not to sow any more pending the crystallization of the Government's financial policy. If, therefore, diminished exports are to be faced in addition to the prospects of the precarious fulfilment of those conditions which are clearly necessary to the success, immediate and effective, of that policy, we do not see how, in the words of the Indian Government, "the expansion and contraction of the currency will be left to the natural forces of the market, that is, that it will be regulated automatically by the inflow and outflow of gold."

One of the grave economic dangers to India which would attend her adoption of any form or system of a gold standard, is one which the present Government of India seems to undervalue, namely, the advantage which would permanently accrue to China and silver using countries generally, in every branch of their industries, as regards produce or manufactured commodities, which would compete with India's produce or manufactures. From what appears in their despatch of September 16th last, it is evident the Government of India desire a gold standard with a rupee having a gold value of 1s 4d. Now consider from the practical business point of view, the relative effects upon India's industries and China's industries. Every rupee required to pay fixed charges, taxes, and wages in India would cost 1s 4d, in gold. In China, where silver in its bullion state will remain the standard of value, the gold price of a piece of silver of the weight of a rupee will, at present prices, be 10d., and therefore, speaking generally, fixed charges, taxes, and wages will cost in India 60 per cent., more than in China. Is it necessary to do more than state the case in order to prove the serious danger to India's industries and export trade, which such a condition of things would involve when made permanent by India going on a gold standard at 1s 4d. per rupee?

Let us now see how matters stand in regard to the rejected overtures made by the United States and France. The Indian Government, in their dispatch of September 16th last, left a certain loophole for berking back to them. They say, "If, however, assurances of really substantial co-operation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn their exact nature, and we shall then consider whether the promised co-operation changes the conditions of the problem, or aids materially to the chances of success."

They also said, and it is to be supposed they had an object in saying it:—"We presume that a union based upon a ratio low enough to suit our interests would be unacceptable to France and the United States." (In an immediately preceeding sentense the despatch states that the true interests of India demand that the ratio should not differ greatly from 1s. 4d. the rupee.)

The United States appear by no means recalcitrant to the idea of revising the terms forming the basis of their negotiations, nor are they wedded to the old ratio, judging from the reception accorded to the declarations made before the Senate by Senator Wolcot, wherein he expressed his belief in the weight of the objections raised by the Indian Government, and went so far as to suggest the parity of the 1s. 4d. ratio. Then the French *Cabinet*, with its powerful Prime Minister, are practically committed to the same effect in concert with other powers to bring about the rehabilitation of silver in the interest of their productive industries. It may here be mentioned that their five-franc pieces, amounting to the colossal figure of £90,000,000 sterling face value, are only worth intrinsically £39,000,000 as bullion, and at present are unavailable for any but domestic purposes, whereas, at the ratio of 22 to 1 (suggested by India), they would be worth £68,000,000, and the loss of recasting them into coins at this ratio would be more than counter balanced by their being rated universally at their bullion value.

We may now touch upon the position of this country with respect to the Franco-American Proposals in connection with the re-opening of the Indian mints.

1. We were asked to hold one-fifth of our bullion reserve in the Bank of England in silver. The Bank Act of 1844 has expressly provided for it, and it was acted upon up to as late as 1870, at times when the Bank found it profitable, but it was not bound to hold one-fifth, though it was permitted to do so.

2. We were asked to purchase a certain quantity of silver annually. Very many people in the City raised the strongest objection to this, as also to the issue of 20s. notes based on silver, and to the withdrawal of the half-sovereigns (a most wasteful coin), and substituting for them 10s. notes based on silver, with limited legal tender.

(*To be concluded*).

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH IN UPROAR.

THERE were some lively scenes in the Austrian Reichsrath, on April 26, caused by Dr. Kraumarsch, Vice-President of the House when Herr von Abrahamovitch was President, seeking to defend the Lex Falkenhayn during a debate on the motion for the impeachment of Count Badeni. The former Vice-President spoke for half an hour, but only for the ears of the official shorthand writers, who surrounded him, as his voice was drowned by constant noisy and offensive interruptions, by beating the desk-lids, and by a general shouting from the left to right and back again, as in the times of obstruction by din. Insults, threats, and outcries of every kind created a pandemonium as confusing and as edifying as any scene last session. Herr Kramarcz, however, could not be silenced. The Germans crowded round him with their fists rasied, and only the attitude of the Poles and Czechs, who kept them off, prevented worse things. By the time he had finished, the judgment of the Supreme Court became known. The Catholics marched out of the House, having decided not to vote, and out of Government parties in this case, and the four Tyrolese belonging to the party even voted with the Germans. These, with the constitutional landed proprietors and the Italians from Dalmatia, Trieste, and Southern Tyrol, made the German majority 175, against a minority of 167, consisting of Poles, Czechs, and feudal landowners. The act of impeachment against Count Badeni and his Cabinet will now, therefore, be referred to a special committee. A majority of two-thirds of the House will be necessary to carry it. On April 27 the Premier Count Thun read a statement of the Government's policy on the language question. He declared his conviction that the matter must be settled by Parliament, and could not be disposed by a law which was strongly opposed by a minority. The Government therefore proposed to remit it to a committee including representatives of all the various parties, whom he urged to co-operate in endeavouring to find a legal formula for the solution of this thorny question. The language ordinances of the Badeni Ministry had been withdrawn, and those substituted for them by the Gautsch Ministry could be abrogated as a better arrangement had become law. He closed by inviting the Reichsrath to restore confidence in Parliamentary institutions. Count Thun's statement was listened to with attention, and there were no interruptions.

THE WHITE MAN IN THE TROPICS.

BEFORE the Royal Geographical Society, on April 27, a paper was read by Dr. Sambon on "Acclimatisation of the White Man in Tropical Lands." Within recent times, he said, sanitation had wrought wonderful changes in the healthiness of all tropical countries. They had been considered unfit for the permanent settlement of white men on account of their climate, or, to be more correct, on account of their heat, because the word climate had been used as synonymous with heat. Heat was supposed to induce deterioration and diseases such as anæmia, liver abscess, and sunstroke. But anæmia was not due to heat, being in the tropics a symptom common to several para-itic diseases. Liver abscess was likewise a parasitic origin and sunstroke was a microbic disease, however paradoxical the statement might appear, on account of the mistaken etiology perpetuated by an erroneous nomenclature. As for deterioration, it was far more alarming in the overcrowded cities of the old world than in tropical Colonies. The geographical distribution of tropical diseases was of the greatest importance in the study of acclimatisation. Diseases being due to living organisms that had their peculiar dissemination like all other forms of life, this distribution was likewise determined by a variety of circumstances, among which meteorological conditions were certainly important, but association and competition more so. Under proper management European children did very well in tropical Colonies, in the most unhealthy of which infant mortality was lower than in some districts of Europe. The belief, again, that white men could not labour in the tropics was disproved by facts. That man was capable of adaptation to a new climate was shown by the fact that he had constantly moved from one region to another. If attempts at colonisation in the past had often been unsuccessful and always cost immense sacrifices in lives and money, it was because they had been made in complete ignorance of the conditions essential to success. Acclimatisation was a mere question of hygiene, and what was needed above all was a complete knowledge of tropical diseases.

Dr. Manson (Colonial Office) in the ensuing discussion emphasised the necessity for a more energetic study of tropical diseases and their germs. He mentioned that an attempt was being made by the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich to establish a medical school for this purpose, the only check to its speedy accomplishment being the usual want of funds.

Sir H. Jonston pointed out that dysentery, malarial and blackwater fever, which rendered Central Africa so deadly to Europeans, were all germ diseases.

Sir John Kirk thought the whole subject should be thoroughly sifted and placed on a scientific basis.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS presided at this year's annual dinner in the Savoy Hotel of the Red Rose Club which consists of a number of offices of the line and militia connected with the Duchy of Lancaster. The principal guests were Lord James of Hereford and Mr. St. John Brodrick, M. P. The health of Lord Roberts, who is the honorary colonel of a battalion of a Lancaster regiment, was drunk with great enthusiasm, and his lordship, in acknowledging the compliment, said that, as a Lancashire militiaman, he fully appreciated the privilege he enjoyed of being a member of the Red Rose Club, that had for its object the fostering of esprit de corps and good fellowsh p. Sentiment was a very important matter in the army when men stood side by side in front of a common enemy and faced a common death; and esprit de corps was as essential to the efficiency of a regiment as drill or any other instruction.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 3d. per bottle.

THE CUBAN REVOLT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

IV.

THE connection of the United States with Cuba is close and intimate. Geographically the island belongs to the American Continent, from which it is separated by the swift current of the Gulf Stream. From Key West, the American naval station, a point 50 miles south of the coast of Florida, it is six hours' steam to Cuba. The vessel leaves Key West at about 11 at night, and with the first light of the morning the traveller may discern the low undulating shores of the island rising dark and dim on the port bow. Two hours more brings the steamer to the entrance of the harbour and brightens the scene with the sunlight. High on a great rock stands the fortress of El Moro, an imposing structure of formidable appearance, armed with guns of ancient patterns and useless for all practical purposes. As the steamer rounds the point, she runs out of the Gulf Stream into the harbour water. No change could be more striking. The harbour water is green, muddy, and still. The stream is of the brightest blue in colour, and rises in white-crested waves which contrast vividly with the dark background. The change is so sudden that one end of the ship is in the blue and the other in the green sea at a moment.

HAVANA HARBOUR.

The harbour of Havana is a wide and convenient anchorage. At the landward end the shores are green and covered with sugar-cane and the white-steamed palm trees. The rest of the three-quarter circle is occupied by the city, which like all Spanish towns, presents a picturesque appearance, with red and blue-tiled roofs, green gardens and white walls.

The drains of this attractive city are discharged into the pleasant harbour, and have been so for many years. The result is that few ships during the sickly season pull up their anchors without, as the same time pulling up two or three cases of "Yellow Jack." But from the beginning of December to the end of March the island can be visited in comparative safety. Its delicious climate during these winter months and the dry season encourages invalids with delicate lungs to reside there. Its beauty attracts the tourist. It is as it were at once the Riviera and the Switzerland of the United States.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

To have visited a country is usually a reason for carefully following its fortunes. Even mere proximity increases the interest felt. An example of this is displayed by the greater attention paid by the British public to operations in Egypt than to those on the Indian frontier. From both causes the Americans have watched the war in Cuba with feelings which are widely different to those of other and more distant States. When the American hears that the rebels have attacked Matanzas, the picturesque, the fair city and smiling countryside rises in his mind. When he reads of the sufferings of the "reconcentrados" he remembers that he has talked to many of them and has seen them at their work and daily pursuits. And when he reads of Spanish atrocities, he recalls the squabbles of the Custom house, and the often merited rebukes which the dignified Spanish official has administered to the bosses and pushing Yankee tourists.

Here, then, are the first reasons for American intervention. They know the island well, and it is close at their door.

THE YELLOW PRESS.

I have in a previous letter examined the question of atrocities, and have ventured to express the opinion that the acts of barbarity committed by the Spaniards have been very few. But it must not be forgotten that the American public receive their information through the extravagant reports of the newspapers. Scarcely a day passes without an extraordinary charge being fabricated against some Spanish officer or official, and published through the medium of enormous and sensational head-lines. For three years this has gone on, and it has produced an impression on the public mind in the same way that the malicious falsehoods circulated in England about the conduct of the troops and officers in the recent frontier operations have by constant repetition gained credence.

PARTISAN OFFICIALS.

The United States Government also have derived their information from tainted sources. The American Consular Service are not in sympathy and many of them in league with the insurgents. The ceremonious courtesy with which Mr. Barnes and I were treated by the Spanish Government at the time of our visit to the island, favour the impression that we were accredited representatives of Great-Britian, sent to report on the war with a view to possible British intervention. As we did not consider it necessary to correct this impression, the insurgent communities sent several invitations to visit their camps and see the question from their point of view. Interesting and valuable as such an excursion would have been, it was impossible for many reasons to accept the hospitable offer. But all these overtures were conducted through the American Consuls at two towns, of which it is even now perhaps desirable to suppress the names. These Consular agents were in active and constant communication with the rebels, and spoke with sympathetic enthusiasm of their cause. It is difficult to believe that their reports could have been impartial.

But though I believe the Spaniards have been wronged in the matter of atrocities, the fact that the island of Cuba is in a state of misery, poverty, and horrible distress is beyond dispute.

HATRED OF THE SPANIARDS.

Deep and ancient has been the American sympathy for the Cuban, no less deep and ancient is their hatred of the Spaniard. The struggle of every Transatlantic colony to throw off the "European yoke" has been watched with attention and delight by the Great Republic. And by being constantly and for many years in partisan antagonism with Spain, the Americans have learned to regard that country with a detestation equal to that of the Pathan for the Sikh.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

But besides these actual causes there is a doctrinal argument, which is of much significance to all European nations possessing Transatlantic colonies. The American people regard with keen dislike the existence on their Continent of European monarchical dependencies. The Monroe doctrine is said originally "At least let us have no more" but is gradually being extended and developed into the principle "Get rid of what we have."

The growing divergence of type between the people of Canada and the people of the States, and the increasing force with which the doctrine of the rights of nationalities is realised year by year will, I think, postpone a conflict between England and America in such grounds until the Canadians are anxious to sever connection with the Empire and that, thank heaven, may be a distant day.

But when a European colony is brought to the depths of misery and is in revolt against its rulers, when that colony and misery are vividly presented to the American mind, and when those rulers are of a hated and a despised race, the cause of American intervention is not far to seek. The explosion which destroyed the *Maine* was the last straw.

AN HONOURABLE MOTIVE.

In justice to the people of America it should be stated that their sympathy with Cuban suffering is the chief cause of their intervention. There is a powerful sugar ring in the states, which is keenly interested in maintaining a State of disorder in Cuba, so that American sugar can monopolise the Western markets. These view with disgust the approaching termination of the war, and, as they fomented the insurrection by funds, they endeavour—such is their wickedness—to prolong it by bribes. But the democratic belief that the heart of a great community is fair and true has again been vindicated. And the American people, who by their action have sacrified much through loss of markets, through industrial depression, through alienation of carrying trade, from sentimental and humanitarian motives, have deserved the respect of civilisation.

The subject has carried me to greater lengths than I anticipated, and I must reserve for an additional letter the consideration of the future chances of Cuban prosperity.—WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, in the *Pioneer*.

THE Plymouth Corporation has received a communication from the Admiralty with reference to the proposal to develop Cattewater Harbour at a cost of nearly seven hundred thousand pounds. The Admiralty consider the scheme would prove prejudicial to the all-important naval interests of the port, and state that

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Dry Tortugas" have leapt into notice throug the Spanish-American war, and are considered by some authorities as the key of the Gulf, the Gibralta of America. They are a group of coral islands near Florida, Key West being the most important in point of inhabitants, but Garden Key, about 60 miles distant, has a magnificent fort of the old style, though of little use against modern guns.

Since the American Civil War, the Tortugas have been neglected, and the old guns lie rusting at Garden Key as they were left by the Confederates. The United States Government have recently awakened this island fram its tropical slumber, the forts are being repaired, and the harbour deepened to admit the largest cruisers for coal and stores.

During the past five years the harbour of New York has been strongly fortified by new mortar batteries at the end of Sandy Hook, and modern guns have been planted to command the Narrows, and the approach to the city by Long Island Sound. The Americans consider that it is now practically impossible for a hostile fleet to enter the harbour.

M. Varicle, of the French Geographical Society, has arrived in New York with a balloon, in which he intends to travel to Klondyke. It is cylindrical in shape, equipped with the electric light, and has a small steering sail underneath. Carrier pigeons will be taken, and a complete set of traveller's apparatus. Photographs of the country will be secured on the way.

It is well-known that a mixture of "fire damp" and air explodes with the electric spark. MM. Couriot and Meunier find, however, that the explosiveness of such mixtures depends a great deal on the spark, or rather on the self-induction of the wires which carry the electricity and produce the spark. A current which will explode a given mixture when the wires are wound together, as in a bobbin, fails to do so when they are unrolled.

Dr. Christison has come to the conclusion that th vitrified forts of Scotland, of which there is a good example on Craig, Phadraid, at Inverness, and others in Argyleshire and Banff, are not referable to the Bronze or Stone Ages, but may date from about the time of the Roman occupation of Scotland or soon afterwards. That is much the same as relegating them to the era of the Picts and Scots.

M. Waltmath is not the only observer who has seen a black spot cross the solar disc. A postmaster named Ziegler and others saw a similar phenomenon on February 4th last near Berlin. Whether it is the same body as that seen by the astronomer of Munich remains to be seen on July 30th, when, if Waltmath's computation are correct, it will again cross the sun.

M. Poincare, a French engineer, has communicated a paper to the Academic des Sciences, Paris, on the oscillations produced in the earth's atmosphere by the moon. The semi-diurnal influence of the moon, which affects the tides, is not felt on the atmosphere. Only the diurnal oscillation is perceived.

Count de Barthelemy, who travelled recently across Indo-China, has brought to the monkey-house of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, two fine specimens of the Semnop thec monkeys, which are among the most curious of the monkey tribe. As their name indicates, they are venerable in appearance, and resemble old scholastic doctors with grey beards and black velvet skull caps.

The "Journal fur Goldschmiedekunst" states that precious stones may lose their colour in the light. A ruby left for two years in a show window became lighter in tint that a twin stone kept in the dark. Similar effects have been observed with emeralds and sapphires. Cheaper gems such as garnet and topaz lose their tints even more quickly.

A new antiseptic, of much value as a bactericide, has been manufactured at Elberfeld, in Germany, from a formula given by Dr. Eichengrun, chemist at the factory of Bayer and Co. It is called protargol, and is a compound of silver and protein. According to Dr. Benario, of Frankfort, a 1 per cent. solution destroys the bacteria of anthrax and enteric fever.

The Prefect of the Seine has found it necessary to check individual enterprise in the building and decoration of Paris. He has appointed a technical committee of artists and architects, and other competent Judges, to whom all plans affecting the aspect of the city must be submitted for approval.

Surely it is a body of this kind that London wants. Enormous sums and much architectural skill are expended on individual buildings in London, but they are designed and erected apparently without the slightest regard to the style of buildings which adjoin them, or the aspect of the whole street or place. Hence the general effect of the streets is poor irregular unimposing, and freakish. London might be a fine city, but it will never be so, however much money be spent on it, until regard is paid to the Whole, and the caprices of individual tasts or the dictates of the purse be controlled by an authority representing artistic and architectural requirements.

The first railway to a port on the Arctic Sea is the continuation of the Vologda Railway, in Russia, which now reaches Archangel, at the mouth of the river Dvina, on the White Sea. The line runs through a wild region of "tundras," bogs, and marshes, 50 feet in depth at some places. The bridges were built on piles.

Paper floors are growing in favour in Germany. They have no joints to harbour dust, fungi, or vermin, and feel soft underfoot. They are also cheaper than hard wood floors. The paper is spread in the form of paste, rolled, and, when dry, painted to imitate wood.

Messrs. Moorwood and Sons, of Sheffield, recently produced an ingot of steel weighing 50 tons. Four furnaces yielded the metal, which is destined for the manufacture of heavy guns.

"Cassell's Magazine," for May, contains an article on the prospect of the world coming to an end in a few hundred years through the failure of oxygen to breathe, and of fuel to burn. The supply of oxygen in the air is limited, and, as Lord Kelvin has shown, it is greatly diminished by the consumption of coal—one ton of coal requiring three tons of oxygen to burn it.

In spite of the proverb, wolves do devour each other in times of want, and when one of a pack is wounded, the rest pounce upon and worry him. Foxes, mamots, and even insects are known to do the like.

M. Guebhard, in his experiments as to the action of certain objects when placed in contact with the film of a dry plate, discovered that a piece of money or an intaglio engraved plate would produce an image on the film. In order to do this, a plate should be exposed for a very short time to a weak light so as to generally fog it; then place it in the dark room in a dish and flood it with developer, and when it is soaked place the money or engraved plate on the film and leave it for five or ten minutes, and then withdraw the plate and remove the piece of money. The result is an image more or less sharp according to the nature of the subject; with an intaglio engraving the results are absolutely sharp, but with a coin less so. The explanation of this action is said to be as follows: the plate having already been exposed to light, a reduction of the silver bromide naturally begins when it is placed in the developer; but, as soon as the coin is placed on the wet film, the parts in in relief press out the developer, as it were, which collects in the hollows, and thus the developing action only goes on there. The halftones which correspond to the lower parts of the relief also appear, and this is ascribed to capillarity.

By a minute study of the magificent series of observations on sun spots, made by Carrington and Sporer, the difference between the times of rotation of the spots in different latitudes has been determined with great accuracy. Thus a strict relation was found to exist between the angular velocity of any spot and its latitude, former decreasing as the latter increased. Duner further showd that exactly a similar law existed in the case of the general surface of the sun, but with this exception, that the velocities of each latitude for latitude did not agree. An interesting inquiry was then to investigate the behaviour of the faculæ, which recent photographic methods have shown are so numerous over the solar disch. Faculæ, as many observes of the sun know, are not such stable phenomena as spots; nevertheless, Wilsing, after a laborious investigation, came to the conclusion that they were imbued with a velocity that was constant for all latitudes, and equal to a movement of 14°·27 in 24 hours. Belopolsky, at a later date, adopted a different method of investigation, and was led to draw the conclusion that faculæ obeyed the same law of the variation of the angular velocity of rotation as the spots. More recently Wolfer, after a method somewhat analogous to that employed by Wilsing, came to the same conclusion as that arrived at by Belopolsky.

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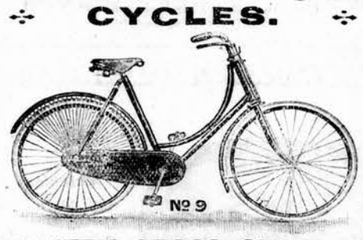

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

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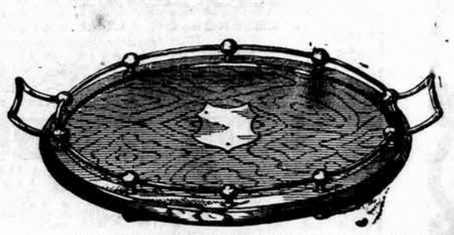

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Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.

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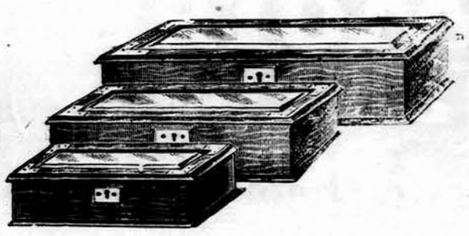

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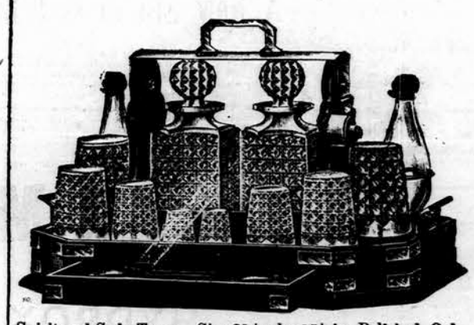

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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